

JUNE 1958

THE INTERNATIONAL

*Teamster*

DEDICATED TO SERVICE

*Over-the-Road Negotiations*





## Teamsters Salute

# COLORADO



COLORADO'S first settlement, on Denver's site, was made 100 years ago this summer. Coronado had searched the area for gold around 1540. It was part of the Kansas Territory of 1858; an illegal "Jefferson Territory" being set up for about two years. In 1876, 100 years after the Declaration of Independence, it was admitted as the 34th state and nicknamed "The Centennial State" with 104,247 square miles (ranking seventh). Virtually a perfect rectangle, it has the nation's most regular boundaries. Of its total, 36 per cent is federal land.

Minerals are the state's prime asset with 250 listed. In addition to gold and silver, which "made" the state in early times, there is molybdenum (72 per cent of the world's output), coal (nation's greatest reserves), shale oil (ninth in oil production), 50 per cent of world's radium, 80 per cent of its vanadium, lead, zinc, and a great (but classified) production of U. S. uranium. Cattle and sheep (Denver has world's largest sheep market) are main livestock; sugar beets, wheat, broomcorn (leads the U. S.) and potatoes are main crops with three million irrigated acres. In 1950 the population was 1,325,089 (ranking 34th) but the state has had considerable growth since then.

The world's highest auto road goes to the top of 14,264-foot Mt. Evans and 52 peaks above 14,000 and 1,500 over 10,000 give Colorado, highest state of all, an average elevation of 6,800. Major rivers such as the Missouri, Arkansas, Rio Grande and Colorado rise in the state. Across the Arkansas, 1,052 feet high, is the highest suspension bridge in the world.

More than 300 sunshine days a year will benefit the new Air Force Academy on 17,000 acres near Colorado Springs. Denver, the capital, "Queen City of the West," originated the "Community Chest" principal for charities. The capitol dome is covered with pure gold. Beautiful scenery, resorts, hunting and fishing are reached via 8,000 state-federal roads and 62,000 county roads.

Colorado is eminently worthy of the "Salute" the International Teamster accords her this month!





# THE INTERNATIONAL *Teamster* DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

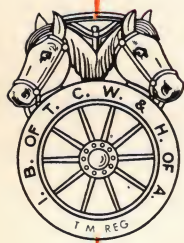
JAMES R. HOFFA, Editor

Vol. 55, No. 6

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## Message from the General President



**L**AST December, Secretary-Treasurer John F. English went before the AFL-CIO Convention and made one of the most stirring speeches of his career.

"Deep down in your hearts," he told the delegates of the other unions, "you know there is not a union connected here that is better than the Teamsters. For 50 years every time you came to us we helped you.

"When you went on strike and when you couldn't get help from anybody else, whenever you knocked at the Teamsters' door, they gave you that help. There aren't five affiliated organizations here that we haven't helped at one time or another."

We pledged at that time that this policy of cooperation would continue. It is perfectly natural that our main efforts are directed at improved wages and working conditions for our own membership. But it should never be forgotten that other workers need our help, too—union or non-union.

We are strong. No union has a better record of organizing the unorganized. Just 25 years ago—in 1933, we had a membership total of only 75,206. In 1938, this had grown to 360,694. In 1943, there were 534,882 organized Teamsters, and by 1948 this total had become 916,751. Past the million mark by 1950, we had 1,203,202 members in 1953. Three months ago, we reached our all-time high of 1,552,001.

Through collective bargaining, we have achieved spectacular gains for our membership, gains undreamed of 25 years ago. Only 15 years ago, truck drivers and warehousemen were earning \$200 a year less than manufacturing workers. By 1955, we received nearly \$800 a year more than manufacturing workers.

As trade unionists, however, our responsibilities do not stop with our own organization. Our job is to win a better life for all working men and women, and it is our only job. Our policy shall be one of cooperation.

Whenever possible, we shall seek to work out trade union agreements with other International Unions. Wherever possible, our local unions, joint councils and area conferences will cooperate with other trade unionists. Our only goal shall be to organize the unorganized and improve wages and conditions of life for workers.

In the past few months, we have put this policy into action. This issue reports on the historic Montgomery Ward negotiations, in which we joined with the Retail Clerks as a start toward ironing out our historic differences. We also report on the Teamster-Butcher meeting, one of our nine mutual aid agreements with other Internationals.

Beyond this, we have just signed a straight assistance pact with the Office Employees International Union to help organize in the white-collar field. We have met with the International Brewery Workers Union to see if we can solve, sensibly and man-to-man, the age-old conflict between our two organizations. We have met with representatives of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trade Division jointly with the Seafarers International Union and the International Longshoremen's Association, to work out our mutual problems on the docks of the Eastern and Southern coasts. We have helped other International Unions in countless strike and organizing situations in the past few months.

We also have as a major goal the building of a sense of unity and cooperation among our nearly 900 local unions, for the sole purpose of carrying on and improving our record of outstanding representation of our membership.

This issue tells the story of the formation of our largest cooperative council—the Safeway Stores Council. This same spirit of unity and cooperation has led to an 11-state master agreement in West Coast trucking. The New England freight negotiations are an excellent example of unity and common purpose. We have sent International Representatives to aid in strike situations or negotiations, involving ourselves or other unions, whenever possible.

This policy shall continue. Our goal is harmony within the trade union movement, in the best interests of the people we represent. Leave it to others to be vindictive, to bring disruption and conflict to the labor movement. We shall not be a part of it.

**The International Teamster**



## State of the Union

### Hoffa Stresses Inter-Union Aid

## Our Policy: Cooperation

"We have work to do—all of labor together—and we are prepared to cooperate with all the resources at our command."

General President James R. Hoffa made this pledge in his acceptance speech at the Miami Beach convention.

In a series of actions by the Teamsters Union last month, Jimmy Hoffa put that program into action.

- The Teamsters entered joint negotiations with the Retail Clerks, AFL-CIO, at Montgomery Ward, helped secure a contract ending months' old Clerks strike, announced hope of eliminating old frictions. (Page 5)

- The Teamsters met with the International Union of United Brewery Workers, AFL-CIO, to work out solution of a feud that began at the turn of the century. (Page 11)

- The Teamsters met with the heads of the Maritime Trades Division, AFL-CIO, the Seafarers International Union, AFL-CIO, and the International Longshoremen's Association, to work out mutual problems on the Eastern and Southern docks. (Page 12)

- The Teamsters announced signing of a straight assistance pact with the Office Employees International Union, AFL-CIO, to undertake an intensive organizing drive among white collar employees. (Page 14)

- The Teamsters met with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen, AFL-CIO, to renew their three-year old mutual aid agreement. (Page 19)

"Our policy is to cooperate wherever possible with other trade unionists. Inter-union rivalries don't help the working man. Whenever we can sit down man-to-man with other unions and work out agreements, we will do it," Hoffa announced.



**IBT PRESIDENT James R. Hoffa and Retail Clerks President James A. Suffridge** shook hands as they announced Montgomery Ward agreements. Accord ended Clerks' five-month-old strike, raised hopes of Teamster-Clerks amity.

The Teamster view that unions should work together to achieve common goals was apparently disquieting to certain top AFL-CIO officials. President George Meany disapproved,

complaining that he had "no prior knowledge" of the meetings.

Leaders of AFL-CIO International Unions, perhaps in an exercise of their autonomous rights within the labor federation, were more willing to evidence their belief that inter-union cooperation is both desirable and necessary.

The Teamsters have other mutual aid agreements with the International Association of Machinists, the Upholsterers International Union, the Flight Engineers, and a four-way pact with the Carpenters, Laborers, and Operating Engineers, all AFL-CIO unions, in addition to pacts with the Bakery Workers and Laundry Workers.

### Teamsters-Machinists Meeting

The quarterly meeting of the Teamsters-Machinists Joint Organizing Committee will be held June 4 and 5 in St. Louis, Mo., co-chairman Harold Thirion has announced. Conferences will take place in the Jefferson Hotel.



## New Monitor Chairman Named

Martin F. O'Donoghue, Washington labor attorney, was named chairman of the Teamsters' Board of Monitors in late May by Federal Judge F. Dickinson Letts.

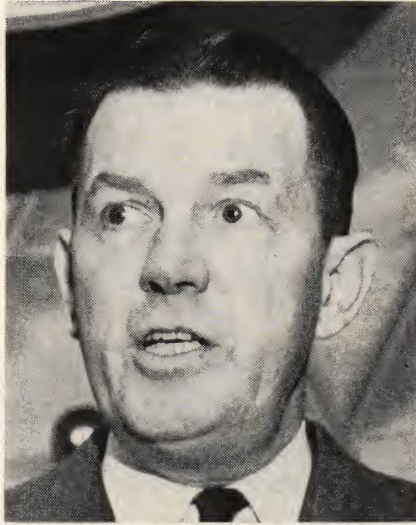
Judge Letts' appointment followed by nine days the surprise resignation of Judge Nathan Cayton as monitor chairman.

In his letter of resignation, Judge Cayton said: "It is fair to state that we have had distinguished cooperation from the International Union."

He said: "The work of the Board is in such shape that a new chairman can take over with little or no loss of continuity." He cited the press of other business as his reason for resigning.

In naming O'Donoghue as chairman, Judge Letts described him as "really a splendid lawyer who has a good background of labor law and knows the subject."

"I'm sure he's in full sympathy with the purposes of our consent decree. I'm sure we're very fortunate in finding someone who has that background. Mr. O'Donoghue is recognized as not only a good lawyer but an honorable man."



**Mr. O'Donoghue**

O'Donoghue is general counsel of the Plumbers and Pipefitters Union. An active labor lawyer, O'Donoghue represented the Teamsters in the early stages of the so-called "13 rank-and-filers" suit, particularly in opposing their plea for an injunction to block holding of the Teamster convention in Miami Beach, Fla., last fall.



**Judge Cayton**

Judge Cayton's resignation was unexpected. President James R. Hoffa said in a statement that "we have enjoyed a very pleasant relationship with Judge Cayton and we are sorry he has resigned. We have worked hard to cooperate fully with him, and we will continue to give our full cooperation to the new chairman now that he has been appointed."

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## So-Called "13" Have Troubles

The so-called "13 rank-and-filers" from New York City, who supposedly reached deep into their own pockets to file suit to prevent IBT elected officials from taking office, are having some dandy problems of their own.

John Cunningham, described as the leader of the "13," filed suit to remove their representative, Godfrey P. Schmidt, from the Board of Monitors, saying Schmidt had refused to account for \$19,500 in contributions for the law suit.

Schmidt called Cunningham's action "a sorry composite of shameful fabrication, misinformation and malice," and accused Cunningham of "ransacking my personal files" where he "stole a letter."

Meanwhile, *Newsweek* Magazine referred to John Patrick Kennedy, who describes himself as the leader

of the "13," as "a Sing Sing alumnus with a record of convictions for petty larceny and assault and robbery."

And another New York attorney, Peter W. Hogue, reportedly filed a petition claiming 25 per cent of any legal fees awarded attorneys of the plaintiff.

Cunningham, in his suit to remove Schmidt, submitted a letter from Thomas J. Dodd, who was Schmidt's law partner in the suit, which indicated Dodd and Schmidt were in disagreement over distribution of the legal fee, to be paid by the International Union.

Schmidt originally submitted a bill for \$300,000, plus expenses, covering himself, Dodd, and a third law partner. Later, Schmidt revised this bill to \$200,000 in legal fees, plus ex-

penses, but this time he left out his partners.

He also left out Cunningham, so Cunningham filed a bill of his own, seeking \$12,644.60 from the Teamster treasury for his troubles.

Cunningham also charged that among the anti-Hoffa contributions which Schmidt received, and which he refused to account for, were gifts of \$7,500 from John and Barbara Newington of Greenwich, Conn.; \$6,000 from the New York law firm of Cravath, Swaine and Moore, on behalf of an unidentified client; and \$5,000 from the Dairymen's League and Carnation Stock Farm.

Schmidt countered by saying these sums were personal loans, not contributions to the anti-Hoffa suit, and denied that the Dairymen's League had given him money of any kind.

The Teamsters Union has declared it will oppose anything but a "reasonable fee" for Schmidt.



## **Teamsters, Retail Clerks Meet Jointly**

# **History-Making Ward Contract**

**A** HISTORY-MAKING contract with Montgomery Ward and Co. has been agreed upon by union and company negotiators, subject to ratification by members of the local unions involved.

The contract was history-making in that:

(1) It achieved a modified union shop, a fundamental departure from traditional company policy.

(2) It marked joint negotiations by the Teamsters and the AFL-CIO Retail Clerks, ended the Clerks' strike which began last January 6, and gave rise to hopes for a solution of the traditional Teamster-Retail Clerks rivalry.

### **Joint Announcement**

General President James R. Hoffa and Retail Clerks President James Suffridge made the announcement in a joint press conference in Chicago in late May.

President Hoffa said the five-year contract also secured across-the-board wage increases and a cost of living clause, in addition to many other contract improvements.

He said "the contract achieves provisions never before agreed to by Montgomery Ward and Co. It will mean the beginning of a new era of collective bargaining with this company."

In their joint statement, Presidents Hoffa and Suffridge asserted that "the joint effort made by the Teamsters and the Retail Clerks in these negotiations shows the benefits of cooperation within the trade union movement. It is our sincere hope that our joint efforts in these negotiations may be broadened to eliminate whatever frictions have existed between our two international unions in the past."

### **Hoffa Intervenes**

President Hoffa, although engrossed in his trial on misdemeanor charges in New York, personally intervened in the negotiations when they reached

a stalemate. A strike had been authorized in voting by the Ward membership, and federal conciliators were called in.

At that point, the Teamster president sought to find a common basis upon which negotiations could be resumed between the Teamsters and the company. This common basis was found and direct negotiations with the company resumed on May 21 after a three-week recess.

President Hoffa kept in constant touch with the progress of the negotiations, and during the final all-day negotiating session on Saturday, May 24, he broke long-distance telephone records by remaining in constant touch with Teamsters, Retail Clerks, and company negotiators by telephone from his home in Detroit. Complete agreement was reached in these final sessions.

### **Carey Fails**

The Retail Clerks' strike had reached serious proportions and two personal emissaries of AFL-CIO President George Meany—James B. Carey and Joseph D. Keenan, president and secretary, respectively, of the International Union of Electrical Workers

and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—failed to work out a settlement.

Their failure brought a child-like blast from Carey, blaming his troubles on unspecified, supposedly mysterious doings by the Teamsters in their successful negotiating history with Montgomery Ward.

### **Clerks Invited**

When current Teamster negotiations with Ward were about to resume after recessing on May 2, the Retail Clerks were invited to enter into joint negotiations with the Teamsters, and RCIA President Suffridge assigned two representatives to meet with Don Peters, chairman of the Teamsters Montgomery Ward Council, and Sam Baron, field director of the National Warehouse Division. These representatives agreed upon a common basis for negotiations, the company was informed that the two unions wished to negotiate jointly, and the company agreed to it.

When agreement was reached, Presidents Hoffa and Suffridge held a joint press conference to announce the success of the negotiations.



**ANNOUNCE WARD PACTS.** IBT President Hoffa (third from right) and RCIA President Suffridge (third from left) announce Ward agreements. Others, from left, are: RCIA Vice Presidents Ben Crossler and Murray Plopper; Don Peters, chairman of Teamster Ward Council; and Sam Baron, field director, Warehouse Division.



### Contract Affects Six States

# New England Freight Agreement

Over-the-road and local cartage negotiations in New England last month brought substantial wage increases and other benefits to some 16,000 drivers in six states, General President James R. Hoffa announced.

Settlement of the three-year contract was reached without a strike. A 47-day strike took place before the previous contract was signed three years ago.

Negotiators are still working out language in the contract.

#### New Pension Program

The contract directly covers drivers in Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island. It provides a new pension program for the first time, in addition to large wage and fringe increases.

Drivers in Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont automatically receive wage increases achieved in the negotiations, under terms of their present contracts which expire in 1961.

A 16-man policy committee guided the negotiations, with the aid of International Vice President Thomas E. Flynn, chairman of the Eastern Conference, and International Organizer Nicholas P. Morrissey.

The 16-man committee included an eight-member negotiating committee composed of William McCarthy, Local 25, Boston, Mass.; S. P. Jason, Local 59, New Bedford, Mass.; David Smith, Local 170, Worcester, Mass.; Fred J. Roberto, Local 191, Bridgeport, Conn.; Alexander J. Hylek, Local 251, Providence, R. I.; B. E. Naylor, Local 404, Springfield, Mass.; John Pisano, Local 443, New Haven, Conn.; and James Boothroyd, Local 671, Hartford, Conn.

#### Policy Committee

Other members of the policy committee were: Richard Hunt, Local 42, Lynn, Mass.; George W. Nickles, Local 49, Lowell, Mass.; Clarence E. Gendron, Local 437, Haverhill, Mass.; Timothy O'Neil, Local 477, Lawrence, Mass.; Edward W. Rice, Local 493, New London, Conn.; Benny Costa, Local 526, Fall River, Mass.; Henry G. Gross, Local 653, Brockton, Mass.; and Timothy Collins, Local 677, Waterbury, Conn.



THOMAS E. FLYNN



NICHOLAS P. MORRISSEY

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## Western Conference Meets June 23

The 22nd meeting of the Western Conference of Teamsters will be held in Seattle, Wash., June 23 through 27, Einar Mohn, conference president, has announced.

General President James R. Hoffa expressed the belief that this meet-

our rank-and-file."

He complimented the West Coast locals for their "outstanding record through the years," and said: "As one united union existing solely for the welfare of our membership, the resources of this International Union



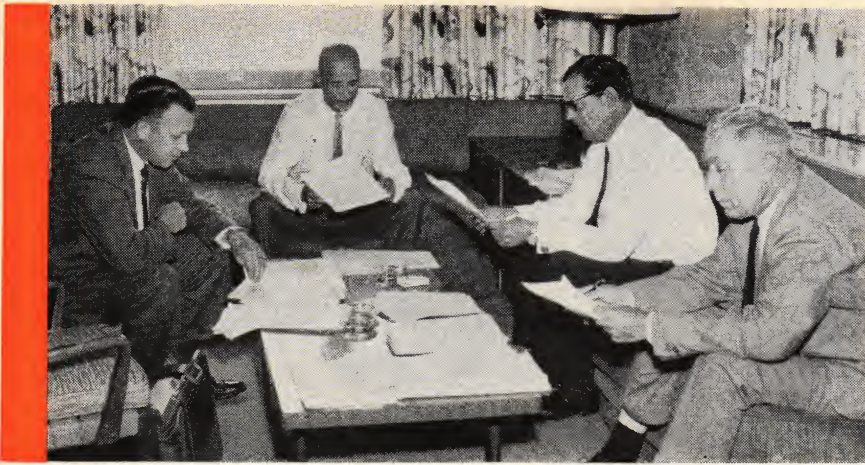
ing would "result in a spirit of unity and cooperation in the Western states which will bring about even greater gains than the Conference has been accustomed to through the years."

Hoffa cited the West Coast trucking negotiations as "a symbol of what unified strength can accomplish for

will be used unsparingly in support of our objectives."

Conference President Mohn said the Olympic Hotel in Seattle had tentatively been selected as conference headquarters. Registration of some 750 delegates will begin Sunday, June 22, and the first general session will convene at 9 a. m. on June 23.





Agreement in contract talks is never easy.

Two union negotiators (in shirtsleeves) meet with employer representatives to pour over disputed clauses, seek solution. Long line negotiating chairman H. L.

Woxberg of Los Angeles is second from right. Second from left is Lloyd

Mendenhall of Portland, chairman of sleeper cab subcommittee.

**W**ESTERN Conference negotiators in late May concluded nearly three months of negotiations with agreement on an 11-state master contract covering more than 100,000 long line drivers west of the Rocky Mountains.

Negotiations with representatives of 1,500 employers were successful in welding 35 separate area contracts into one single contract.

The master agreement governs conditions of work, grievance procedures, seniority and other non-cost clauses of the contract, with all cost items and other items not universal to be covered by supplements to the master.

## MASTER FREIGHT CONTRACT

# WEST COAST



**BARGAINING SESSION.** Union negotiators (left) and employer representatives (right) discuss proposed contract clause-by-clause, hammer out differences, finally reach agreement. It's "hard" bargaining, but progress is steady.



As this issue went to press, subcommittees of union and employer representatives were seeking agreements on dry freight, sleeper, tank, agriculture, local pick-up and delivery, dock, and truckaway supplements.

Some 36 Teamster officials formed the original negotiating committee, but a constant stream of Teamster representatives met with the group to present their particular problems to the joint committee.

Upon final agreement by Teamster and trucking committees, membership must vote to accept or reject.

**A**CHIEVING a multi-state contract is a complicated task. On the West Coast, union and company negotiators have spent almost three months consolidating 35 "over-the-road" contracts into a single master contract.

#### Months of Preparation

First came months of research and discussion among Teamster locals involved. Committees compared contracts, studied differentials, finally drew up union demands for inclusion in the master agreement. Then the meetings with representatives of 1,500 employers began.

Western Conference President Einar Mohn, IBT Vice President, was coordinator of the union negotiating committees, working closely with Homer (Dutch) Woxberg, secretary of Los Angeles Local 224 and chairman of the long line negotiating committee; and John Filipoff, secretary of Los Angeles Local 208 and chairman of the general hauling committee. International Organizer Richard Kavner represented the International office in the negotiations.

International Vice Presidents George Mock and Joseph Diviny also took active part in the negotiations, along with International Organizers Jack Annand, Clyde Crosby, Bud Woodward and William Conboy. Diviny is director of the Western Conference Long Line and General Hauling Division.

The line negotiating committee was broken into three main subcommittees, with Ted Merrill, secretary of Long Beach Truck Drivers Local 692, as chairman of the master contract subcommittee. Vern Milton, Seattle, and Gerald Shearin, Sacramento, served as chairman and vice-chairman of the single man line committee, and Lloyd Mendenhall, Portland, and George King, Oakland, were chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the sleeper cab subcommittee.

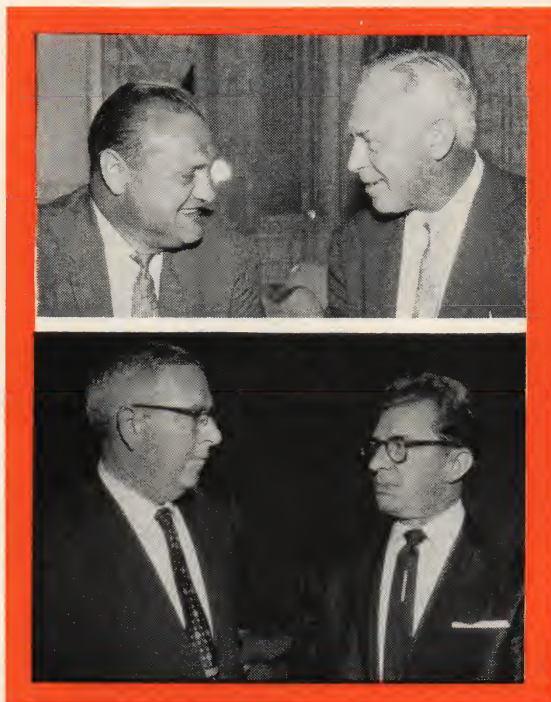
Day - to - day subcommittees were



#### COMPARING NOTES.

Break in negotiating brings discussion of progress. Long line negotiating chairman Woxberg and International Vice President Einar Mohn, president of the Western

Conference (right), agree progress is good. Mohn is coordinating long line and local freight committees.



#### 'SLEEPER CAB' HUDDLE.

Sleeper cab subcommittee members get together to discuss specific problems (above). Chairman Men-denhall is at left, with Walt Denner, Denver (center), and Homer Latter, Salt Lake City.

#### OTHER SUBCOMMITTEES.

Vern Milton of Seattle, (top left), who headed the negotiators from Washington state, was chairman of the 'single man' subcommittee. Here he talks over situation with his vice-chairman, Gerald Shearin of Sacramento (right).

Ted Merrill, Long Beach, (bottom right), served as chairman of the master contract subcommittee.

named as immediate and difficult problems arose in the negotiations.

Area-wide contracts have many advantages. Principally, they protect

high wages in large metropolitan areas, eliminate small-city differentials, stabilize industry to advantage of membership.





**LOS ANGELES REPRESENTATIVES** on Negotiating Committee included (left to right), front row: International Trustee Paul Jones, Frank Matula, Ted Merrill, and John Filipoff; back row: Henry Spiller, Joe Perkins, International Organizer Jack Annand, Bernard Volkoff, Bob Bock and Robert Ussery.

**FROM SACRAMENTO VALLEY** (below) were (clockwise from left): Gerald Shearin, Marysville; International Vice President George Mock, Sacramento; Al Vance, Sacramento; Eddie Davis, Stockton; Al May, Reno; Wendell Kiser, Modesto; and Tom Dick, Fresno (back to camera).



**SAN FRANCISCO BAY AREA** negotiators (above) included (left to right) William Rodgers, Oakland; Harold Lopez, San Francisco; and highway organizer Manuel Joseph.

**OREGON REPRESENTATIVES** included, from left: Ward Graham, Clyde Crosby, Lew Cornelius Bob Shaw, Lloyd Mendenhall and Bill O'Connell. (Photo at right.)

**FROM ROCKY MOUNTAIN AREA,** negotiators included, from left: International Organizer Bud Woodward, Guy Downing, Fred Berig, A. J. Stucker, Ben Greenfield, and Walt Denner. (Photo below.)





### 'Only' 92, She Didn't Want to Retire



Reward for retirement finally came to Nancy Parham. Presenting her the first check issued under Teamster Local 210's retirement fund is Joseph Konowe, union secretary-treasurer (second from right). Others, from the left, are: Nelson Metz, secretary, and Leonard J. Hankin, vice president, of Bergdorf Goodman fashion center; William Z. Cohen, president, and Jack Blume, director of Local 210; and Timothy O'Donnell, Local 210 steward at the store.

It has taken the courage of a lion, officials of Local 210 in New York City report, to tell Nancy Parham that she is retired.

Nancy, nearly 92, has been a maid at Bergdorf Goodman, Fifth Avenue fashion center, for more than 32 years. For a long time, she turned down every gentle suggestion about the pleasures of retirement. In the words of Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Konowe of Local 210, "she did not look kindly upon it."

Last month, however, she reluctantly accepted: (1) the first retirement check issued by Local 210 under its three-year-old retirement fund; (2) her first retirement check from Bergdorf Goodman; (3) a brand new gold wristwatch from the company.

#### Can't Stay Home

"But I don't think I could just stay home ever' day," she said.

Nancy felt she practically opened Bergdorf's when the shop was moved to its present site at 58th Street and Fifth Avenue. She insisted she was established in *her* office even before Edwin Goodman, the founder, was established in *his*.

She proudly boasted that she was hired by Edwin Goodman himself, and that the noted fashion expert designed her uniform, with its black silk dress and scalloped apron in black sateen. Other maids now wear a

gray uniform with white apron, but Nancy kept on wearing the one the founder made for her. She was wearing it the day she retired.

Somewhat bewildered by the "commotion" of retirement, the little old lady, who used to ride to work in horse-drawn street cars, kept up a steady refusal to accept retirement as anything more than a vacation.

#### Refused to Retire

"But I don't *want* to be laid off," she continually told the committee of officials. "I thank you very much for all these things . . . but I won't be *workin'* no more!"

For some years, Nancy's "work" had consisted of a daily visit to the offices of Nelson Metz, Bergdorf's secretary-treasurer, and a trustee of the union fund, to report on conditions of cleanliness on the first floor. Nothing the officials could say about the excellent performance of her duties throughout 32 years swayed her from her determination to keep on working.

After the retirement ceremonies, her parting remark was: "Okay, but if you want anybody to come in and help out, you just call Nancy back!"

Officials half-expected her to take a weekend of "retirement"—and be back for "work" on Monday morning. But at last reports, Nancy Parham, 92, has finally retired.

### Inconsistent, To Say the Least

AFL-CIO President George Meany, appearing before the Senate Labor Subcommittee, took time out to criticize the Teamsters Union, denounce its October convention, then declare to the Senators:

"The delegates to our (AFL-CIO) convention are selected in whatever manner the union they represent decides. They may be elected by direct vote of the membership, or they may be appointed by an executive board, or under their own constitution certain officers may automatically serve as delegates. The same variety of practice prevails in the state and local federations."

He added: "We are not aware that there has been any criticism of the manner in which the AFL-CIO elects its officers."

### AFL-CIO Reviews Code

A dispute between two AFL-CIO unions has resulted in a review of the Federation's Ethical Practices Code No. 5 covering union loans to business enterprises.

The National Maritime Union filed a complaint against the Seafarers International Union, charging the SIU loaned \$750,000 to the American Banner Line, which is building new ocean-going ships, in violation of the code.

#### Made Before Code

The SIU replied that it had no collective bargaining relationship with the company and therefore was not in violation. The union also claimed that the loan was made before the code was adopted.

Article 5 of Code 5 states: "Neither the AFL-CIO nor any national or international union affiliated with the AFL-CIO should invest or make loans to any business enterprise with which it bargains collectively."

The AFL-CIO Executive Committee, which received the complaint, referred the matter to the Ethical Practices Committee for review.



### Teamsters and Brewery Workers Meet

# Age-Old Feud May Be Solved

**T**HE Teamsters and the Brewery Workers Union may be nearing a solution to their long-standing rivalry, which began at the turn of the century.

General President James R. Hoffa announced a meeting had been held in New York City May 13 and 14 between representatives of the two unions to "seek ways of developing mutual cooperation."

The program has his "wholehearted and unqualified support," President Hoffa said.

#### IBT Delegation

The IBT delegation was headed by Ray Schoessling, president of Chicago Joint Council 25 and secretary-treasurer of the IBT National Brewery and Soft Drink Trade Division. Schoessling was appointed an International Organizer by President Hoffa shortly after his election.

Representatives of the International Union of United Brewery Workers, AFL-CIO were International President Karl F. Feller and General Counsel James Paradise.



RAY SCHOESSLING

Schoessling said "the results of the meeting show a general feeling on both sides that we want to work together to solve our mutual problems in the industry. Jimmy Hoffa wants us to solve this problem if we can, and I think we can."

The New York meetings explored possibilities of developing a program

of mutual cooperation to cope with the collective bargaining policies of the United States Brewers Foundation, and of the multi-plant employers with whom both organizations have contracts.

The exchange of information pertinent to these areas was among the matters discussed.

The representatives at the meeting agreed to report back to their respective organizations for further consideration of matters covered. A follow-up meeting will be held in mid-June.

#### Also Attended

Other Teamster representatives at the meeting were William Ahern, director of the National Brewery and Soft Drink Division; John Hoh, vice-director, and secretary of the IBT New York Brewery Workers Joint Board; and I. P. Sipser, general counsel of the Joint Board.

The Teamsters and the Brewery Workers have feuded over jurisdiction and other matters at least since 1903.

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## Teamster Local Aids Jobless Families



A St. Louis Teamster local provided free delivery service to needy persons picking up surplus food supplies.

When unemployment hit St. Louis, Mo., and workers began to exhaust their relief benefits, the Teamsters went into action.

#### Potent Community Force

First, Local 688, long a potent force for community betterment, led a fight to secure surplus government food for needy persons.

When the city acted, Local 610 was ready with trucks

to provide free distribution to those who wanted it.

Food supplies for thousands of hungry and needy unemployed were obtained by the city from the Federal government and distributed free of charge to certified applicants. A one-month supply of cheese, rice, dried milk, flour and cornmeal weighed 31 lbs. in the case of two-member families, 96 lbs. for eight-member families, and 112½ lbs. for families of nine persons.

When the distribution center opened, trucks and drivers from Local 610 were on hand to provide free transportation home for any who wished to avail themselves of the service.

#### Paid by Union

Drivers were unemployed Teamsters who were paid by the union for their services. Trucks were furnished by BeRite Delivery, Motor Transportation Corp., Associated Grocers, Supreme Express and Transfer Co., and Strecker Transfer Co.

Last month's TEAMSTER reported that Local 688 had offered the rent-free use of a vacant five-story building it owns as a distribution center. The city administration elected to use a vacant federal ordnance plant, and defer action on the Teamster offer until the need for additional distribution depots is determined.



### New Techniques in Shipping

# IBT Meets on Dock Problems

Discussion of mutual problems in handling cargo on Atlantic and Gulf Coast docks began in May meetings between the IBT, the International Longshoremen's Association, the Seafarers' International Union, AFL-CIO, and representatives of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Department.

New methods of cargo transportation, particularly the use of trailers and containerhips, topped the agenda.

General President James R. Hoffa said "the dock and maritime unions are also anxious to wipe out the wage differential that exists between some of the unions and to bring the wage picture to a more standard level."

Hoffa said: "Since trucks haul cargo to and from the docks, our interest in these problems is natural. We will do everything we can to help equalize wage standards. We believe the containership is the coming mode of sea transportation and we want to work out our programs to deal with this type of cargo handling."

The introduction of trailer and containerhips into the Atlantic and



O'Reilly



Hoffa



Hall



Bradley

Gulf Coast picture has presented new problems to the Teamsters and the dock and maritime unions. Un-

der these revolutionary methods of cargo handling, containers are taken to the ships by trucks and then lifted onto the vessels for shipping, or fully-loaded and operational trailers themselves are lifted onto the vessels.

Hoffa said the question of union jurisdiction was not discussed, because no jurisdictional problems exist at the present time.

Hoffa said that some type of agreement between the Teamsters, dock, and maritime unions is necessary because they all hold contracts with the same employers.

Those attending the mid-May meeting at Teamster headquarters in Washington to discuss these problems included President Hoffa; IBT Executive Assistant Harold J. Gibbons; Capt. William V. Bradley, president of the International Longshoremen's Association; Harry O'Reilly, secretary of the AFL-CIO Maritime Trades Division; and Paul Hall, secretary-treasurer of the Seafarers International Union, AFL-CIO, who is president of the Maritime Trades Department.

### Guest Editorial

## Likes Unemployment

This is the story of a man who can look at a long line of unemployed workers and enjoy it. This is the story of a man who likes to ride by unemployment offices and look at the jobless in line for their unemployment compensation. This is a story of a man who thinks America may be better off because of the recession.

The man is Irving B. Hexter of Cleveland, publisher of some 15 industrial publications put out by the Industrial Publishing Corporation, 812 Huron Road, Cleveland. Mr. Hexter publishes a monthly booklet called "One Publisher's Viewpoint." The January booklet issued by Mr. Hexter concludes with these words:

"The most salutary thing in our city—and probably in yours—is to ride by the main office of the Ohio State Unemployment Commission and see the hundreds of people waiting in a never receding line for their unemployment checks.

"The employed can't help think, 'there but for the grace of God go I.' And maybe they'll go back to work a little harder, with their eyes on their jobs rather than on their watches. If that can be accomplished in America, we will all be better off for the recession. . . ."

It has been such a long time since we have read such comments about the misfortune of others that we had forgotten how revolting such comment can be.—*From the Cleveland Citizen.*

### Official Notice

To All Secretary-Treasurers:

When you send copies of your completed contracts to the International Office, make sure that each contract includes the date of termination of the contract, and a list of companies covered by the contract.

In addition, whenever there is an addendum or an amendment to an existing agreement, forward a copy of the original contract along with a copy of the addendum or amendment.

I refer you to Article 12, Section 11 (b) of the International Constitution, and request your strict compliance with its provisions.

JAMES R. HOFFA,  
General President.



## **Largest Cooperative Council**

# **Safeway Committee Maps Objectives**

**T**HE largest cooperative council within the IBT was formally established during May as 52 delegates from 43 local unions met in Phoenix, Ariz., to form the Teamsters' National Safeway Council.

The council agreed to work toward a company-wide, uniform agreement with Safeway Stores, with common expiration date for all contracts, and elimination of wage inequalities as future goals.

The council was authorized by President James R. Hoffa last February.

Composed of locals having contracts with Safeway Stores, the council authorized the drafting of a uniform contract for non-cost items as a first step toward a company-wide agreement.

The appointment by President Hoffa of the following officers was approved by the council: International Vice President George Mock of Sacra-

mento, coordinator; Joseph Dillon, director of the Western Conference warehouse division, chairman; Sam Smith, president of Local 795, Wichita, Kans., secretary; and Sam Baron, field director of the National Warehouse Division, executive secretary.

International Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, chairman of the National Warehouse Division, will also serve as an officer of the council. Operation of the council comes under the direction of the National Warehouse Division.

Members of the Coordinating Committee elected at the Phoenix meeting are: W. L. Williams, Local 117, Seattle; Erle Carter, Local 315, Martinez, Calif.; Gay Lillefloren, Local 595, Los Angeles; D. J. Ryan, Local 435, Denver; Jack Estabrook, Local 206, Portland, Ore.; International Vice President Bert Brennan; W. R. Sherry, Local 955, Kansas City, Mo.; John Greeley, director, Eastern Con-

ference warehouse division; Kenneth O'Connor, Local 641, Jersey City; Henry Butler, Sr., Local 730, Washington, D. C.; Weldon Mathis, director, Southern Conference warehouse division; and W. L. Piland, Local 745, Dallas.

The council also elected a cooperating sub-committee composed of representatives of local unions holding Safeway contracts in operations other than warehousing. Members of this sub-committee are: Produce—Carl Windschanz, Local 630, Los Angeles; Drivers—John A. Bowers, Local 848, Los Angeles; Bakery—Les Benham, Local 432, Oakland, Calif.; Milk—Larry McGinley, Local 680, Newark, N. J.; Frosted Food—Fred Klinefelter, Local 353, Seattle; Processing and Production—I. C. Magisen, Local 547, Los Angeles; Meat—A. J. Menard, Local 626, Los Angeles; Garage—John J. Sheridan, Local 315, Richmond, Calif.; and Office—J. L. Vercruse, Local 595, Los Angeles.



**FORMING SAFEWAY PLANS.** Officers and some committee members of the National Safeway Council, largest cooperative council in the IBT, are shown (top photo) during the mid-May sessions in Phoenix, Ariz. Left to right, seated, are Sam Smith, secretary; Sam Baron, executive secretary; Joseph Dillon, chairman; International Vice President Harold J. Gibbons, chairman of the National Warehouse Division; and International Vice President George Mock, council co-

ordinator; back row: Larry McGinley, Les Benham, John J. Sheridan, Ken O'Connor, W. L. Williams, Carl Windschanz, W. R. Sherry, Henry G. Butler, Sr., Jack W. Estabrook, Jerry L. Vercruse, W. L. Piland, Fred Klinefelter, Gay Lillefloren, John A. Bowers, A. J. Menard, Daniel J. Ryan, and Irv Magisen. In two bottom photos are some of the 52 delegates from 43 locals unions having contracts with Safeway Stores, who met to formally establish the Safeway Council.





### First 'Straight Assistance' Pact

# Teamsters Aid Office Workers' Drive

**A**N intensive organizing campaign among the nation's 18 million white collar workers is the goal of an agreement just reached between the Teamsters Union and the Office Employees International Union, AFL-CIO.

OEIU President Howard Coughlin announced that his union's executive board unanimously approved an offer by Teamster President James R. Hoffa for a straight assistance pact, the first signed by the IBT with any other union. Other agreements are "mutual aid" agreements.

A meeting between representatives of the two international unions will be held in the near future to work out details of the agreement.

President Hoffa said the IBT offer of help was made in a letter sent recently to OEIU President Coughlin. "We are in a position to lend substantial assistance to the securing of higher wages, better working conditions, and improved status for the white collar group," Hoffa said. "As trade unionists, we have a common stake in the welfare of all workers. That is why we have offered to help."

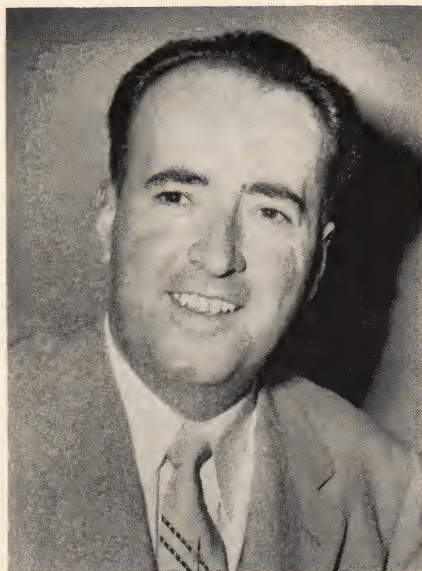
#### 'Time Is Right'

Hoffa and Coughlin agreed that "the time is right for an intensive organizing campaign among the white collar workers." Only about 5 per cent of general office workers are organized in this country.

"White collar workers need union protection badly," President Hoffa declared. "Their non-union status costs anywhere from \$10 to \$30 per week in lost salary, and is mighty expensive."

"White collar workers have now had ample opportunity to see the benefits of unionism, particularly in plants and establishments where other workers are already organized."

"The wage and other advantages formerly enjoyed by office and clerical help have all but disappeared as unions have won gains for manual workers. Government figures show that, despite the increased demand for white collar workers, their annual income has risen more slowly than blue collar workers."



OEIU's Coughlin



IBT's Hoffa

### Milwaukee Local Protests City Action

A move by the City of Milwaukee to send its City Attorney to Washington on behalf of a natural gas company was vigorously opposed last month by representatives of Truck Drivers and Allied Industries Local 257.

Secretary-Treasurer Joseph Caminiti reported that the Milwaukee Common Council took action "quietly," without public hearings, to instruct the City Attorney to appear before the Federal Power Commission to support application for additional supplies of natural gas for Michigan and Wisconsin. Request for city support was made by the Milwaukee Gas Light Co.

If successful, the move would cut deeply into coal and oil employment in Milwaukee. A protest was filed with Mayor Zeidler and a rush hearing was arranged before the Council's Utilities Committee.

Appearing before the committee, Caminiti said that city government is not a "lobby group up for hire." The taxpayer should not have to foot the bill for a city official to go to Washington in behalf of the gas com-

pany, he said, especially when part of the tax money allocated for the trip would be contributed by the affected coal and oil industries and their employees.

After coal and oil spokesmen argued that city support of gas interests would be a detriment to their industries, the committee decided to place the arguments on file, and agreed to notify all parties concerned as a matter of future policy.

### Teamsters Aid Hawaii Strikers

The Teamsters Union has pitched in to lend material aid to striking Hawaiian sugar workers belonging to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Arthur A. Rutledge, president of Teamsters Local 996, Honolulu, told the ILWU that his union would provide 100 bags of rice during May to help feed the strikers, and would provide identical supplies during June and July if the strike continues.

The sugar workers have been on strike since Feb. 1 to increase their basic hourly wage from \$1.12 to \$1.37 per hour. There are 13,700 workers on strike.



## **St. Louis Program Outlined**

# **Minneapolis Likes 'Community Action'**

**A** PROGRAM of direct membership participation in the affairs of local government, pioneered by a St. Louis Teamster union, will be adopted in Minneapolis, according to Jack J. Jorgensen, president of Joint Council 32.

Minneapolis Teamsters met recently to hear the program explained by Sidney Zagri, community action director for Local 688 in St. Louis, whose activities have made considerable impact upon government in that city.

Zagri was invited to return to Minneapolis to direct start of the work there.

Jorgensen said "this program is the finest I've seen for enabling union members to work together to meet their responsibilities as citizens."

He described it as "true democracy in action, wherein members learn by first-hand experience how government works, and how better government can be obtained."

### **Parallels Shop Structure**

Under Local 688's program, Zagri pointed out, a union structure is developed in the community which parallels the shop structure.

"Community stewards," performing a similar function to stewards in the shop, are chosen in each of the city's wards. Their job is to file grievances with city officials to obtain neighborhood improvements, such as street repair, better lighting, removal of health hazards, improved schools and playgrounds, etc. Each "community steward" represents 25 members in a given neighborhood.

These stewards meet in a "Community Stewards Assembly," in a structure parallel to the shop stewards' council. This community "arm" develops programs to meet community-wide needs, and has been highly successful thus far in obtaining such goals as rat control enforcement and defeat of an anti-labor charter for the city. The local was recently instrumental in obtaining a surplus food program for needy unemployed.

A major advantage to the program, in addition to securing needed improvements in community affairs, is increased awareness by the union member of his role as a citizen and



Minneapolis Teamster leaders and other labor officials heard recently how a St. Louis Teamster local organized a "Community Action" program to obtain better government. Sidney Zagri, director of Community Action of St. Louis Local 688, spoke about the program. At the meeting, left to right, were: Andrew Jones, Teamsters Honeywell Local 1145; Jack Jorgensen, president, Teamsters Joint Council 32; David Roe, business agent, Minneapolis Building Trades Council; Walter Cramond, president, Minneapolis Central Labor Union; Howard Fortier, Jr., organizer for Joint Council 32; Mr. Zagri; Newell Graham, Local 1145 business representative; Joseph F. O'Hare, secretary-treasurer, Joint Council 32; Lester George, business representative, Teamsters Local 974; and Otto Kramer, Local 1145 business representative. Also present but not in the picture were A. P. Eberl, secretary-treasurer, Teamsters Local 221; and Tony Felicetta, secretary-treasurer, Teamsters Local 792.

his ability to make his voice heard in government, Zagri explained.

As an added feature of the program, Local 688 twice a year holds its union meetings on a neighborhood-by-neighborhood basis, rather than the regular shop-by-shop basis, and members speak out about the problems of the area in which they live.

### **Life in Community**

Harold J. Gibbons, secretary-treasurer of Local 688 and sponsor of the program, has described its philosophy this way: "Our members work eight hours a day in the shop. They spend the rest of their time in their neighborhood. The conditions there are just as important to him, to his happiness and security, as the conditions in the shop. This program is an attempt to meet this problem."

Following Zagri's appearance before a group of Minneapolis labor leaders, Jorgensen expressed the belief

that the program was an excellent way to overcome the indifference of union members to civic affairs, because it is a means to get the kind of action they want.

Walter Cramond, president of the Minneapolis Central Labor Union, said he was greatly impressed with the St. Louis program, and contemplated establishing labor clubs in every ward in Minneapolis, patterned after the St. Louis Teamster setup.

Dave Roe, business agent of the Minneapolis Building Trades Council, said, "I am for it 100 per cent. I am sure the Building Trades unions will go along with such a program."

Joseph F. O'Hare, secretary-treasurer of Teamsters Joint Council 32, also commended the Community Action program. "The participation of the members in community action is the only way labor can increase its influence and build a decent community," he said.



# Teamsters Say Pending Legislation

THE question of labor legislation in 1958 drew closer to a showdown. First, the Senate beat down by a substantial margin a series of anti-labor amendments offered by Senator William Knowland (Republican, California), then passed the Douglas-Kennedy-Ives bill calling for public financial reports by all welfare funds. The measure then went to the House of Representatives.

Next, a Senate subcommittee opened three weeks of hearings on proposed legislation, under a pledge to report a bill for floor action by June 10.

Some of the proposals under consideration were obviously aimed at the destruction of a free labor movement in America.

Among the proposals: rigid governmental control over the internal affairs of unions; monumental red-tape procedures; penalties ranging from decertification to loss of tax-exempt status to imposition of anti-trust laws.

It was a hey-day for the labor haters. But fair-minded Senators expressed optimism that reason would prevail in any legislation passed by Congress this year.

Anti-labor Senators based their proposals on the false premise that labor unions exist only by sufferance of the federal government. Some critics of the proposals, in testimony before the Senate Labor Subcommittee, blasted the anti-labor measures as "a real step toward fascist control over a free labor movement."

The International Brotherhood of Teamsters submitted to the Senate subcommittee a statement analyzing the pending legislation. Pointing up the dangers of the proposals, the IBT statement declared:

**"Labor unions are free, voluntary associations, whose rights stem from the individual members, and not from the state. These rights may be im-**

**plemented and strengthened by legislation, but in a democratic society, they may not be taken away by legislation.**

**"The corporation differs basically from the voluntary association, in that it is a creature of the state and derives its powers from the state. The voluntary association—such as a labor union—derives its powers from the membership and exists independently of the state. The principle of democratic trade unionism is self-government . . ."**

**"In much of the proposed legislation introduced in Congress, government regulation would encroach upon and interfere with the internal operations of these free, voluntary labor associations. If these proposals were to become law, a free labor movement would cease to exist."**

The IBT statement warned that the "erroneous premise" on which such proposals were based "should cause great concern to all Americans, whether they are members of a labor union, a church, a fraternal society, or a political party—all free associations whose independent status would be imperiled by governmental intrusion into the self-determination of the labor movement.

**"Trade unions were first formed in a free society by the workers themselves, without government aid or assistance," the IBT statement declared. "Those who would like to see our freedoms disappear have fostered the mistaken notion that these freedoms were first conferred by the Wagner Act in 1935, and may be conditioned or qualified or even taken away by the Congress, just as a corporate charter may be taken away by the state . . . Exactly this type of thinking, namely, that the union, like a public corporation, is a child of the state, has guided many of the legislative proposals before this Committee."**

The statement points out that "many of these proposals single out labor unions as institutions apart from the fabric of our economic system, and spell out regulations which have no counterpart anywhere."

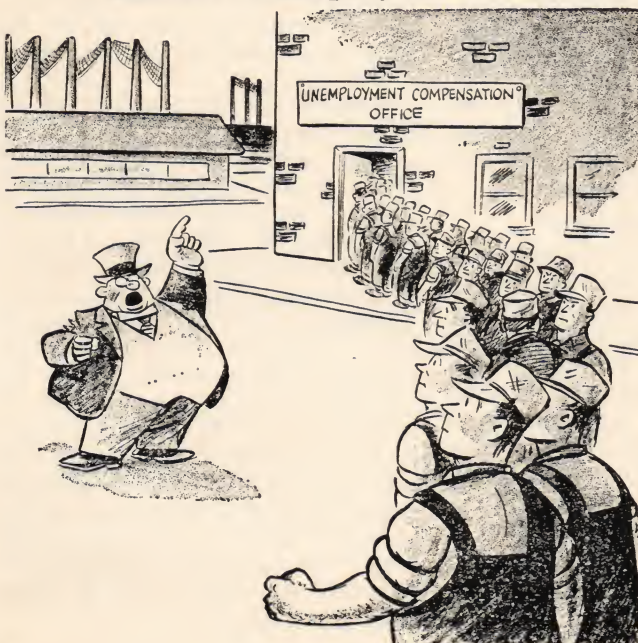
For example, the Smith Bill, presenting the Eisenhower Administration's views on labor legislation, would require labor unions to file with the Secretary of Labor annually the following:

Copies of the constitution and by-laws of the labor organization and of every amendment to them, and of every separate rule, resolution, minute, or other official document which governs membership in the organization, internal rights and responsibilities of members or responsibilities of the organization or its officers to members.

The practical effect of such a requirement, including all resolutions and minutes, the IBT statement points out, would be mass filing on a wholesale basis, because the bill would provide loss of the union's tax-exempt status if it failed to comply fully and accurately with the provision.

**"A union devoting the majority of its time disentangling bureaucratic red tape imposed by complex regulatory machinery will have little time or resources left to its legitimate functions of representing the worker in collective bargaining. A union spending most of its funds for lawyers and ac-**

## 'Labor's Monopoly Must Go'





# Would Destroy Free Labor Movement

countants to fill out statements and amended statements, or to appear at hearings on non-compliance, for example, would have little money left in the event economic sanctions were needed in a test of strength with the employer," the IBT statement said.

The IBT charged that the real reason behind repressive legislation is that the labor movement "has made great progress over the past 25 years—too much progress to satisfy that small, but vocal, group of economic reactionaries who yearn for the old days when workers could not speak through the voice of their own organization—the trade union."

The IBT statement pointed out that free associations such as labor unions have determined their own Consti-

tutions in the best traditions of democracy. For example, it said:

"The Constitution of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, adopted at its convention last October, clearly provides for secret-ballot elections of local union officers; secret ballot on strike votes, requiring  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority; two-year limit on trusteeships. The adoption of such provisions, and many others covering matters proposed in legislation, clearly indicates the ability of these free labor organizations to meet their own problems. They are legitimate matters for self-determination. They are not legitimate matters for federal legislation, if the concept of a free labor movement is to prevail."

## Anti-Labor Legislation Proposed

*Highlights of some of the anti-labor bills introduced in Congress:*

### THE McCLELLAN BILL (S. 3618)

This bill goes furthest in attempting to establish dictatorial control over labor unions:

Would require compliance with a set of by-laws which must be adopted by unions, spelled out in the law. This federal law would establish controls over initiation fees, membership meetings, tenure of officers, etc., and require public disclosure of membership lists.

Would require federal registration of all labor unions, with compliance hinged upon a mountain of paper work.

Registration may be suspended if "in the opinion" of the Labor Secretary, a registration statement is "false or misleading," or "fails to comply."

Registration may be suspended "upon the commencement of any proceeding" to determine whether or not a registration statement is "false or misleading," or complies fully.

If registration is suspended or cancelled, the union will lose: its N.L.R.B. certification rights; the right to file unfair labor practice charges; the right to tax exemption.

Would further outlaw organizational picketing unless a petition containing the names of 2/3rds of the employees requesting recognition be submitted five days prior to the commencement of picketing.

### THE KNOWLAND BILL (S. 3068)

Would require N.L.R.B.-supervised referendum, on petition of only 15 per cent of the members of a local, on virtually all internal affairs of the local.

Would prohibit strikes unless 30 days' prior notice was given to N.L.R.B. and employer. Upon petition of 15 per cent of members, would require N.L.R.B.-supervised referendum on beginning or continuing strike. Member engaged in strike not fulfilling these obligations would lose his status as an employee under the Taft-Hartley Act.

Would prohibit two or more locals or their Internationals from "allocating" territory for representation purposes.

Would require registration of welfare plans with the Securities Exchange Commission.

Non-compliance with any of the law's provisions would cause union decertification, loss of tax-exempt status. In-

dividual not complying would be guilty of misdemeanor. Individual seeking to "restrain or coerce" member from filing petition would be guilty of felony.

### THE MUNDT BILLS (S. 3044, S. 3045, S. 3047)

Would deny N.L.R.B. services unless Comptroller of Currency certifies that books and records have been examined within previous six months. Unless Comptroller files such certification, union loses tax-exempt status.

Would deny N.L.R.B. services unless union complies with provisions of bill on union elections, strike votes, votes on dues, assessments, disbursements, trusteeships. Also denies tax-exemption for non-compliance.

Makes it unfair labor practice to engage in organizational picketing unless union has written authorization of 1/3rd of employees in unit, and denies tax-exempt status if union is found guilty of this unfair labor practice.

### THE SMITH BILL (S. 3097—ADMINISTRATION BILL)

Would require filing of overwhelming amount of information, including such things as procedures on meetings, authorization for bargaining demands, ratification of contract terms and strikes, minutes of meetings, resolutions, etc.

Non-compliance would cause union to lose certification, N.L.R.B. services, income tax exemption. Employer failing to file required reports would simply lose right to institute proceedings before N.L.R.B.

### THE CURTIS BILL (S. 76)

Would increase instances of secondary boycott and negate "hot cargo."

### GOLDWATER-BUTLER-JENNER-CURTIS-THURMOND BILL (S. 3001)

Would eliminate union shop and strengthen "right-to-work" authority.

### THE KENNEDY BILLS (S. 3454, S. 3751)

Would require extensive reporting to Secretary of Labor on wide variety of internal union affairs.

Would establish federal law on frequency of elections and procedures on complaints.

### THE THURMOND BILL (S. 3774)

Would make unions subject to anti-trust laws.



# Aftermath of Portland

Columnist Drew Pearson recently took a long look at one of the McClellan Committee's first "revelations"—the supposed "situation" in Portland, Ore. The committee's star witness, James Elkins, was widely quoted in the press, and the McClellan Committee was off and running. Here, reprinted with permission, is the aftermath.

## **The Washington Merry-Go-Round**

By DREW PEARSON

### **Portland Vice Quiz Proves Fizzle**

WASHINGTON—Sometimes it's healthy for the American people to take a look at the aftermaths of Senate investigations. It has now been one year since Senate-inspired headlines smeared Portland, Ore., as the vice capital of the West and made a convicted dope peddler the hero of Capitol Hill.

Big Jim Elkins, the Portland underworld czar, was given free reign before the McClellan racket committee to make charges against the mayor of Portland, the Teamsters Union and others despite his long criminal record and the fact that the federal psychiatrist at Leavenworth penitentiary had reported on March 9, 1939, that Elkins was "evasive and untruthful." Later, Dr. Ivor Campbell, a Portland psychiatrist, was to tell a jury that Elkins is a "criminal psychopath . . . he will lie at any time if it is to his advantage."

A PARADE of prostitutes also appeared before the TV cameras in the McClellan committee room, and the women's word was taken by Counsel Robert Kennedy, brother of the Senator from Massachusetts, to besmirch and impugn a long list of Portland officials and Teamster leaders. Seldom have the marble halls of the dignified U. S. Senate seen so many women of the underworld on display.

Following this sensational testimony, a runaway grand jury in Portland indicted right and left those named in the McClellan hearing. A total of 116 indictments was handed down by this and other grand juries.

DURING THE testimony, however, this column reported the true record of Big Jim Elkins, plus the fact that he had been close to City Commissioner Stanley Earl, a "clean-government" witness imported by Kennedy to testify against vice and the Teamsters. I reported that Big Jim Elkins actually was "out to retaliate against the elements that knocked him out of the pinball racket—namely the Teamsters" and that "Big Jim and his friend, Stanley Earl, are using the McClellan hearings as a publicity megaphone to help take control of the city of Portland."

Subsequently, Earl sued for libel.

IN THE YEAR that has passed since the sensational Senate headlines, let's see what has happened:

1. Last week the U. S. court of appeals acquitted Frank Brewster, Western head of the Teamsters, of

Congressional contempt before the McClellan committee.

2. Last week, a jury in Coos Bay, Ore., found for the Coos Bay World and against Stanley Earl in a suit which involved the truth of the column I wrote one year ago regarding Earl's friendship for Big Jim Elkins.

3. Out of the 116 indictments brought against Portland officials and Teamsters, 88 have been dropped. There has been only one conviction and one plea of guilty. The guilty plea was brought by a prostitute, Marie Maynard, who was fined \$250.

THE ONE CONVICTION was that of District Attorney William M. Langley, who attended a paint dealers' association charity gambling party for the benefit of the Junior Chamber of Commerce. Langley was charged with failure to prosecute the gambling, was found guilty of a misdemeanor and fined \$100.

4. In the six cases that have been tried, Mayor Terry Schunk of Portland was acquitted of the bribery charges aired against him by Elkins. He had suffered great humiliation in Washington. Also acquitted of major charges was Clyde Crosby, Oregon Teamster boss who was pilloried before the Senate committee.

5. ON THE other side of the Senate probe, Big Jim Elkins was convicted of wire-tapping and got 20 months in a federal penitentiary. His stooge, Raymond Clark, who, according to sworn evidence, was on the payroll of the *Portland Oregonian*, while working for Elkins and while married to a madame, Jerry Rogers, was also convicted. Elkins and Clark now are appealing.

6. The runaway grand jury which brought in the flood of indictments was conducted by Arthur G. Kaplan, who, significantly, ducked out of Portland later to join Senate Counsel Kennedy as his assistant counsel. As such, he pulled a gun while collecting Senate evidence in Detroit.

7. Total cost to Oregon and Multnomah county taxpayers for this rash of 116 indictments and only one conviction has been \$150,000. Of the 22 remaining indictments, 10 are against Elkins.

MOST INTERESTING aspect of this flash-in-the-pan investigation that fizzled is that the two reporters who stirred up the whole thing, Wallace Turner and William Lambert of the *Portland Oregonian*, got a Pulitzer prize for doing so. It now develops that they sold Bob Kennedy the idea of staging the investigation.

Later, when Mayor Schunk was being tried on the spurious Senate charges against him, young Kennedy flew to Portland to lend Senate investigative glamor to the prosecution. He even shook hands with Judge James Crawford in front of the jury, for which Judge Crawford later publicly apologized.

The jury found the mayor of Portland innocent. And last week a Coos Bay jury found Stanley Earl to be a friend of Underworld Leader Elkins. Such is the aftermath of some Senate investigations.



# Teamster-Butcher Drives Reviewed

**T**HE Teamster-Butcher Joint Organizing Committee met in San Francisco to review more than three years of "excellent cooperation" and important membership gains.

Chairman Leon B. Schachter of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen, AFL-CIO, and co-chairman Lewis C. Harkins of the IBT, told committee members that success of the operation bore out the optimism expressed when the Joint Committee was set up on Jan. 1, 1955.

Teamster Vice President Harold J. Gibbons was elected secretary-treasurer of the Joint Committee to succeed IBT Vice President Einar Mohn, who resigned to devote more time to his new duties as president of the Western Conference. Mohn remains a member of the Joint Committee.

Other new members elected to the Joint Committee were IBT Vice President Thomas E. Flynn, chairman of the Eastern Conference, and IBT Vice President Murray W. Miller, chairman of the Southern Conference. The sixth Teamster member of the committee is Vice President John T. O'Brien of Chicago.

The committee, which last met on Dec. 3 and 4, 1957, in Atlantic City, reviewed 23 organizing campaigns which have been undertaken since its inception. Seven are currently active—Chicago, Miami, Phoenix, Pittsburgh, Columbus, O., Brockton, Mass., and Durham, N. C.

Plans for additional campaigns were also mapped at the San Francisco meeting.

Since the committee began operations, a total of 7,935 people have been organized, with 3,308 going into Teamster locals and 3,270 going into Meat Cutters locals. The division of jurisdiction for 1,357 of the total number organized has not yet been determined.

The committee reported that 16 cases of disputed jurisdiction had come before it in the past year, and had been peacefully settled or were proceeding amicably toward settlement.

Since the committee started operations, joint campaigns have been conducted in: Cleveland; Dayton; Eastern Shore area (Delaware-Maryland-Virginia peninsula); Eire, Pa.; among egg candlers and poultry work-

ers in New York, New Jersey, and Eastern Pennsylvania; - Long Island; Maine; Toledo; West Virginia; Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; New York City; San Antonio; Washington, D. C.; and Wilkesboro, N. C.

Amalgamated representatives on the Joint Committee, in addition to Schachter, include Vice Presidents Harry R. Poole, Max Block, Marvin W. Hook, and Max J. Osslo.

Others who attended the San Francisco meeting included Meat Cutters International President Thomas J.

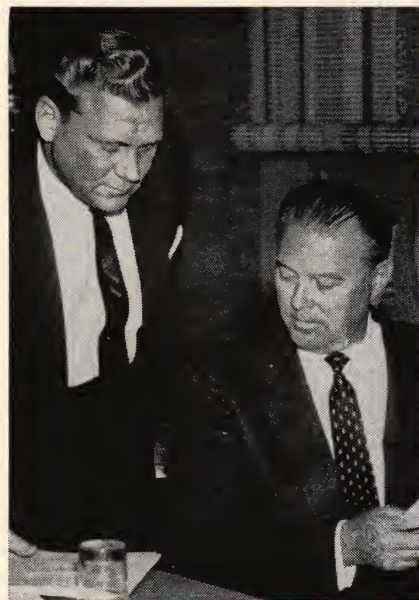
Lloyd, AMC Vice President Charles J. Mentrin, AMC International Representative T. Earl Grant, IBT Vice President George E. Mock, and IBT International Trustee Paul D. Jones.

Other IBT representatives included John Annand, William Conboy, William Griffin, George Sebestyen, and Peter Andrade. Also from the Meat Cutters were Richard Lautermilch, George Mesure, Joseph A. Spitzer, and S. E. Thornton, as well as Joint Committee representative Carl Sampsell.

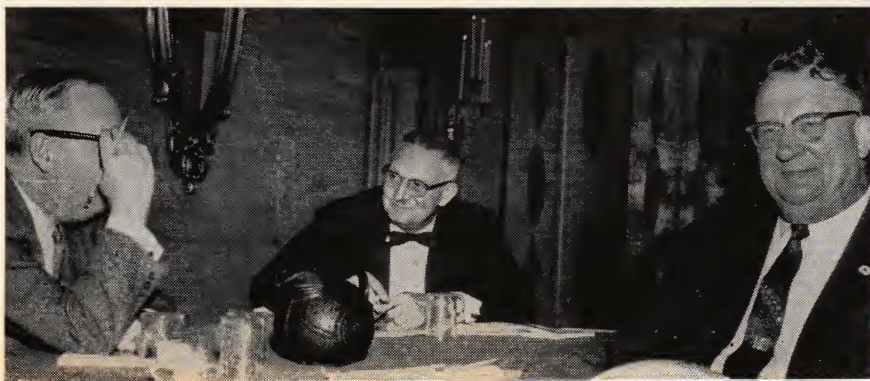


**MAPPING NEW GOALS** for Teamster-Butcher Joint Committee at San Francisco meeting, from left: Leon B. Schachter, Vice President of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butchers Workmen, AFL-CIO, chairman; Harold J. Gibbons, Teamster Vice President and Executive Assistant, who was elected secretary of committee; and Harry Poole, Executive Vice President of Meat Cutters.

**COMPREHENSIVE REPORT** is handed to IBT Vice President George E. Mock (right) by T. Earl Grant, Meat Cutters International Representative and assistant to chairman Schachter.



**DISCUSSING GAINS**, below, are (from left): William Griffin, director of IBT Miscellaneous Trade Division; George Sebestyen, president of IBT Joint Council 71 in Phoenix, Ariz.; and Charles J. Mentrin, Meat Cutters Vice President from Seattle, Wash.





April 15, 1958

James R. Hoffa  
General President of the International  
Brotherhood of Teamsters  
25 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.  
Washington 1, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

We the signers to this letter, members of Local 277, I. B. of T., working for the Kraft Foods Co. in New York City, do hereby wish to thank the I. B. of T. for the cooperation pledged and given to us through the efforts of International Vice-President John O'Rourke and our Local Union President Anthony J. Distinti and Brothers Trerotola and Flynn of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters.

*'If this is a sample...'*  
**Kraft Local Cheers Hoffa**

Brother Hoffa, we are sending you this letter for two reasons.

One, we wish you would look into the grand job done by all concerned in the recent negotiations, and also to give it a write up in the International Teamsters Publication. We feel it would make good reading to all Kraft Employees throughout the country.

Two, we wish to state that if this is a sample of what we can expect under the Hoffa administration, we have this to say

HOFFA LET'S GO!

Vincent Watson	Sam Kravitz	Peter Chamos	Stanley Barabara
Joseph Bonano	William Kravitz	Joseph Pardofo	Richard Keller
Anthony Accurso	John Kelly	George Weissman	Arthur Gamated
Alverson Saffron	Ralph Kotak	William J. Curtin	William Skoloff
Shirley Sidman	Daniel J. Kravitz	Robert Norton	William M. Mearns
Robert V. Caspary	Walter Stern	Daniel Weiss	Allen Termon
Frank McDonald	Joseph Kravitz	Edward A. Sala	Charles Donovan
Ernest Dzuback	William J. Kravitz	Sam Pasch	John Schuyler
Sam Varto Mar	Ralph A. Kravitz	Dominick Albanese	Harold R. Ryon
John R. Jones	Abraham Kravitz	Henry F. Jurgens	Anthony Mammella
W. Kravitz	W. Kravitz	Thomas Maher	Art Maitors
Norman Buchenholz	Ben Kravitz	James J. Kelly	Thomas Gutierrez
Charles Kravitz	Frederick W. Kravitz	William E. Harwood	Joseph Zimmerman
Valley Kravitz	My Kravitz	John C. Kravitz	Charles Kravitz
H. G. Kravitz	Edward Kravitz	Nicholas Kravitz	Elizabeth B. Kravitz
Walter J. Rudolph	Edward Kravitz	Mathew Kravitz	John Kravitz
Harold Kravitz	Leona Mitchell	Harold D. Kravitz	John Kravitz
Teroy Kravitz	Blanche M. Kravitz	John P. Kravitz	John Kravitz
Samuel Kravitz	Oscar Kravitz	Richard D. Kravitz	John Kravitz
Patrick Kravitz	Leonard Kravitz	Optis E. Kravitz	John Kravitz
My Kravitz	Henry Kravitz	Isabella Kravitz	John Kravitz
Al Kravitz	Joseph Kravitz	David Kravitz	Vincent J. Kravitz
	Ronald Albion		



### 57-Day Construction Strike Ends in B. C.

A 57-day construction strike in Vancouver, B. C., ended April 30 with two substantial wage increases, one retroactive to July, 1957, and the other retroactive to January, 1958, plus health and welfare increases.

Joe Whiteford, secretary, and Ed Lawson, president, of Teamsters Local 213 in Vancouver reported the membership accepted the new contract by a wide margin.

#### Far-Reaching Effect

The strike had far-reaching effect all over the Canadian province of British Columbia, with 310 members of Local 213 directly involved in the strike. Also affected were about 1,000 more members of Local 213 scheduled to go out on heavy construction jobs that shut down, and 500 members from general cartage. Some 3,500 members of other construction trades unions in British Columbia were also affected. The strike began March 4.

Assisting Whiteford and Lawson in the negotiations was Al Crowder, organizer for Teamsters Joint Council 28 in Seattle, who was asked into the British Columbia area by General President James R. Hoffa. Also taking part in the final stages of the negotiations was Harold Thirion, director of the National Construction Division.

"The support Local 213 received

### Saves Boy With Severed Jugular

The quick, strong hands of Teamster Joe Marmur are credited with saving the life of a five-year-old boy with a severed jugular vein.

Marmur, a member of Brewery and Beverage Drivers Local 993 in St. Paul, Minn., was atop a beer truck unloading cases. Five-year-old John Pilaczynski was playing near a garage. Suddenly he ran into the garage, slamming the door. A glass pane broke and pierced the youngster's jugular vein. He ran outside, blood streaming from his neck.

Marmur saw the lad. He jumped from the truck, caught the boy, and laid him down to apply pressure with both thumbs to the boy's neck.

"Mister, you're hurting me," the boy cried.

"I can't help it, son" said Marmur. "I've got to stop the bleeding. Just take it easy and you'll be all right."

from other building trades crafts was excellent in British Columbia, as the Teamsters were up against a tough one," Crowder reported. "The work by the Engineers was especially good, as they raised a special strike fund for their members who were idled."

The vote for settlement was by secret ballot, Crowder said.



JOE MARMUR

Bystanders summoned the deputy sheriff and the boy was rushed to a hospital. There, doctors said Marmur's quick action saved the boy's life.

Marmur, who drives for a St. Paul brewery, said he knew what to do because of a compulsory first-aid course he took 18 years ago at the brewery.

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### 'Fishyback' in Reverse



The Trojan Boat Co. in Lancaster, Pa., ships its boats by truck to the four corners of the United States. A "fishyback" operation in reverse, the photo above also shows how three boats were "piggybacked" for the first time on a recent haul from Pennsylvania to Rivera, Calif. Teamster C. W. Eagleson of Bedford, Pa., drove the rig for K.A.T. Transport of Kenosha, Wis. The boats are a 27-foot SeaBreeze, a 22-foot SeaBreeze Cruiser, and a 15-foot Custom.

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### Teamster Fire Hero

A Teamster member of Local 75, Green Bay, Wis., has been lauded for his quick thinking and action in saving a grandmother and a baby from death or serious injury in a fire in Green Bay.

The Teamster member is Donald Mayhugh, a salesman for the Omar Baking Co. Mayhugh teamed up with Postman Maurice Libal to effect the dramatic rescue.

Rescued from the first floor apartment were Mrs. Agnetta McCourt, 47, and her grand-daughter, Joan McCourt, nine months old.

#### Discovered Fire

Mayhugh was the first to discover the fire. He was approaching the home to deliver bread when he saw smoke seeping through the kitchen door. Mayhugh summoned the passing postman and the two of them battered in the back door.

When they entered the kitchen they found Mrs. McCourt on the kitchen floor apparently overcome by smoke, and Joan in the room. The fire department arrived within seconds after Mayhugh and Libal entered the home.

They found that the grandmother was overcome by smoke when a kettle burned on the kitchen stove.



### New York Taxis Want Vote



**T**HE Teamster drive to organize New York City's taxicab drivers has reached the crucial stage, with the filing of briefs by Teamsters Local 826 seeking a representation election.

"The next few weeks will determine whether we have a vote or a strike situation on our hands," Thomas L. Hickey, trustee of Local 826, declared.

Local 826 attorneys have filed a brief with the National Labor Relations Board, urging that the New York State Labor Relations Board be given jurisdiction to conduct the balloting.

"Government protection of the rights of employees in organizing and choosing their representatives remains the basic method of assuring industrial peace," the brief declares.

Policy of the N.L.R.B. has been to decline jurisdiction in taxicab cases. The brief urges the Board to use its powers of "cession." This power, granted to the N.L.R.B. by Congress, is intended to "operate as a method of assuring the action of a government agency in situations

that would otherwise lead to industrial strife," the brief asserts.

The employers have attempted to avoid an election conducted by the State Board by stressing the issue of interstate commerce, claiming the matter is within the jurisdiction of the National Board, knowing the N.L.R.B. declines jurisdiction in such cases.

"Thus, the employers' real goal is clear—to avoid any government action which would peacefully determine the representative of the employees," the brief states.

### Indiana Contracts

New contracts with beer distributors in St. Joseph and Elkhart Counties, Ind., have resulted in substantial improvements. The industry-wide negotiations were led by Norman C. Murrin, president of Teamsters Local 364, South Bend.

In Muncie, Ind., members of Local 369 secured their first contract with Hatfield Electric Co. Ardath B. Howard, local president, led negotiations.

### Pittsburgh Teamsters Fight City Board

Teamsters Local 249 in Pittsburgh, Pa., has received the full support of the AFL Central Labor Union there in a feud with the City's Accident Review Board.

Local 249 President Thomas L. Fagan received unanimous support from delegates of 110 affiliated unions in his argument that the city's board does not have the authority to fine or fire city truck drivers who are involved in accidents.

When two union members were fined recently, Fagan announced he would attack the board's authority on the grounds it is violating the 14th Amendment — acting without due process of law.

He told the AFL delegates at the meeting that one of the drivers who was fined \$25 had operated 23 years without an accident. The other had an eight-year accident-free record.

The CLU president praised the Teamster leader for "bringing the controversy to light inasmuch as it concerns every worker, whether a union member or not."

### Free Legal Advice

Teamsters Local 287 in San Jose, Calif., has come up with an innovation—free legal advice for its 3,700 members.

Secretary-Treasurer Fred Hofmann announced that the local had retained an attorney as its legal counsel, and that the law firm is "available to union members for consultation on any legal problem, without charge to the member."

The service is confined to legal advice and does not include any further legal service that may be required in solving the legal problem.

### Turnpike Teamsters

Negotiations are underway for a contract with the Massachusetts Turnpike Authority by the newly-chartered Local 127, Boston. Local 127 has the official designation, "Employees of Toll Roads, Bridges and Tunnels, State of Massachusetts," and includes toll collectors, maintenance and service employees.

International Organizer Nicholas P. Morrissey is aiding the local's newly-elected officers in securing their first contract.



### Right to Respect Picket Lines Upheld

Brewery Teamster locals in New York City have won an important arbitration decision upholding labor's traditional right to refuse to cross picket lines.

The case arose out of a strike of Office and Salesmen's Local 153, AFL-CIO, against the Piel Bros. breweries in New York City, upon failure to reach agreement on the terms of a new contract.

Teamsters Joint Council 16 endorsed the strike and members of six Teamster locals—1, 8, 124, 323, 1096 and 1345—refused to cross the picket lines. The plant's operation came to a standstill.

The firm brought the six Teamster locals to arbitration, charging that the contract's "no strike, no stoppage, no slowdown" clause was being violated. They asked the arbitrator to rule that the employees must cross the picket lines, and that he award damages to the company.

Aaron Horvitz, veteran arbitrator, conducted hearings and awarded the following decision: "The request of the company that the local unions and/or their members be directed to cross the picket lines of Office and Professional Employees Local 153, AFL-CIO, is hereby denied."

The decision is expected to have far-reaching impact on labor relations

### Teamster Wins \$25,000 on TV



A music-minded Teamster—John Mahoney, vice president of Local 808 in New York City—has won the top prize of \$25,000 on the CBS television program "Name That Tune." Mahoney, whose nickname is "Simon," was born in Cork City, Ireland, and has been driving for Railway Express Agency since 1939. His partner on the show is 14-year-old Miss Leslie Uggans, whose singing on the show has resulted in a recording contract with

Roulette Records. Mahoney, aided by cheers of brother Teamsters in the audience, and Miss Uggans "named that tune" often enough to win the show's maximum prize. Mahoney (right) and Miss Uggans are shown above with the show's master of ceremonies, George DeWitt (left). The show is seen on the nationwide CBS network every Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. (EST).

in the New York area, in view of its emphatic affirmation of the right to respect picket lines despite bars to strikes and work stoppages.

### New Bakery Contract In New York City

A new bakery contract, expected to form a pattern for coming bakery negotiations in New York City, has been negotiated by Local 802 with the Gordon Baking Co. there.

The three-year contract, involving 350 employees, obtains substantial increases in the weekly minimum guarantee for route salesmen, plus an increase in the commission rate the third year of the contract.

Swingmen and truck drivers also receive substantial increases in weekly wages.

The increase in minimum guarantee brings the route salesmen up to \$94 per week minimum at the end of the second year, plus commissions.

In addition, employer contributions to the local's health and welfare program will be increased, effective in March, 1959.

President John Strauss and Secretary-Treasurer Robert J. Sullivan said the new contract is outstanding in the bakery industry and will be used as a model in forthcoming negotiations.

### 'Man of Year' Honored



LABOR'S "Man of the Year," named by City of Hope National Medical Center, was honored by Teamsters Joint Council 42 when he visited the center at Duarte, Calif., to make arrangements to receive the award. "Man of the Year" is Fred Keldorf (center), president of Joint Council 17 in Rochester, N. Y. With him are Western Conference president Einar Mohn (left) and John M. Annand, president of Joint Council 42, Los Angeles.



## **'Diligent and Worthy Program to Improve Traffic Safety . . .'**

**T**HE International Brotherhood of Teamsters, in a resolution passed unanimously by the California Legislature, was praised for "its diligent and worthy program to improve traffic safety and protect the lives and property of our citizens."

A copy of the resolution was presented to California Teamster leaders by San Francisco Assemblyman Edward M. Gaffney, who joined in offering the resolution for approval.

The resolution declared that "the members of the IBT are keenly and intensely interested in any and all programs designed to promote highway safety."

It said "The Teamsters Union is continually at work throughout the cities, counties, and states urging and backing legislation to achieve greater safety for drivers, passengers and pedestrians. The Brotherhood of Teamsters believes that much of this tragic toll can be eliminated by greater emphasis on safer vehicles and better drivers."

Referring to California, the resolution pointed out that "through (Teamster) efforts, legislation has been enacted in California which requires drivers of heavy commercial vehicles to demonstrate their ability to operate such vehicles before they can obtain operators' licenses, thereby preventing many incompetent and unqualified persons from driving heavy equipment on the highways."

Teamster drivers are famed for their safety record and highway services to motorists in trouble. Many of them have driven more than a million miles without a chargeable accident, and state and national "driver-of-the-year" awards, from among hundreds of nominees, call continuing attention to acts of heroism by Teamster drivers in promoting safety and preserving lives on the highway.

**TEAMSTER SAFETY RECORD** was praised in a resolution adopted unanimously by California Legislature. Assemblyman Edward M. Gaffney presented scroll to International Vice President Joseph J. Diviny (second from right). At left is International Vice President George E. Mock, at right is William J. Conboy, International organizer.



## **CALIFORNIA ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION Teamster Safety Record Cited**





# Congressional Investigations and A Code of Fair Procedure

By Samuel H. Hofstadter

Justice of the Supreme Court of the  
State of New York  
and

Shirley R. Levittan

Member of the New York Bar  
(Part Three)

## Congress Criticizes the Court

There was shrill criticism of the Watkins case by various members of Congress. Included in the criticism was reference to the separation of powers. But that is precisely one of the besetting sins of the investigating committees in recent years. In their excesses they have invaded the executive and judicial departments by attempting, among other things, to act as indicting, prosecuting and enforcing agencies.

Of course, criticism of the Supreme Court, as of other branches of government, is in order—it is the duty and right of all in a democratic community—when it is impersonal, reasonable, and temperate. That is not the kind of criticism, however, which was uttered. Some senators are reported to have spoken of impeachment; others to have said that the court was worse than the Kremlin; that it had been “indoctrinated” and “brain-washed” by the left. A House leader asserted that the recent decisions had “crippled” the investigating committees of Congress.

It was a grave disservice when legislators quibbled on the court’s jurisdiction and power; spoke of circumscribing its province and competence by abridging its appellate jurisdiction; advocated coercive and restrictive measures in the selection and removal of the justices; and urged ill-considered legislation to “rectify” its decisions—actually to nullify them—and even to provide a system for their “recall” by popular vote.

Criticism is constructive when it prompts a re-examination of policies and modifications of existing practices in the authorization of committees, and when it results in the better conduct of them. To assure the latter, the enactment of a code of fair procedure is imperatively indicated! It would be more useful for our representatives to address themselves to

(Congressional investigations and the rules and regulations under which they are conducted have been a source of controversy for some time. Congress, over the years, has revised the rules of procedure but there is still a wide feeling that the rights of an individual appearing before congressional bodies are not sufficiently protected. In this, the last of three articles, two recognized authorities propose what they believe to be a code of fair procedure.—The Editor.)

this problem than to fulminate against the Supreme Court.

At the present time of writing, except for a wholly inadequate one adopted by the House of Representatives in 1955, no code has been enacted notwithstanding frequent promises to do so. No committee of Congress—for that matter no other arm or agency of government—may be suffered to place itself above the law of fair play. The external limits to investigation embodied in the constitution, as interpreted and enforced by the courts, are inherent in our system of government. Equally basic to the underlying concept of fair play is the principle of self-restraint. The House and Senate must impose upon themselves a mandatory uniform code of fair procedure for their respective committees. Congressional leadership of both parties has persistently defaulted in discharging its obligation in this critical matter. It is to be hoped that they will not delay any longer. Congressional investigation, while not a trial in the strict sense of the word, has effects so far-reaching that elementary safeguards must be maintained. Despite the apparently improved motivation and temper with which recent inquiries have been conducted, reliance must rest on fixed principles and not on the vagaries of individuals. Even when correct procedures have been instituted, it is desirable to perpetuate them in a code—just as common-law principles often have been enacted into statutes

—lest salutary rules established by usage and custom be discarded or eroded by disuse or abuse.

## A Code of Fair Procedure

This article has undertaken to establish that a code is requisite. But its limitations do not permit a plenary discussion of the pros and cons of all the suggestions that have been made delineating such a code. Model codes have been proposed and their best features may be utilized.

The duty on the part of the witness to testify is implicit. “He who will live by society must let society live by him when it requires to \* \* \*. From the point of view of society’s right to our testimony, it is to be remembered that the demand comes not from any one person or set of persons but from the community as a whole—from justice as an institution and from law and order as indispensable elements of civilized life.”

With this as a point of departure, the following suggestions have been made as to what a code of fair procedure for congressional investigations should include:

1. Established practice of some form of representation by counsel, to include limited cross-examination in the discretion of the committee.
2. Provision for the reading of a relevant prepared statement of reasonable length at the time of the hearing and the filing of such a statement after the hearing. A person who deems himself defamed by testimony given should be permitted to give his own testimony, if such procedure will not prejudice the course of the inquiry.
3. Ample opportunity of asserting applicable constitutional guarantees which a witness is entitled to invoke.
4. Control of television, radio and “movie” coverage to render it consistent with fair play.
5. Stipulation that action in matters of substance be by majority vote.
6. Requirement of multiple membership to conduct executive hearings, when so demanded by the witness.
7. Adequate notice of subpoena.
8. Furnishing an accurate transcript of testimony to the witness on request.



9. Prohibition of disclosure of testimony in executive sessions, except as it becomes a part of public hearings.

10. Adequate sanctions for violation of the provisions of the code.

The above represents some of the broad areas a code must cover; the foregoing provisions, of course, must operate within the proper bounds of the investigation—it is assumed that its scope has been adequately outlined and that the questions propounded are pertinent to the inquiry.

Such a code will have a salutary effect. The investigative power of Congress is indispensable to the American system of government. For the welfare of the nation it is important that its continued vitality be maintained—not eroded by possible reaction arising from its abuse. It will be noted, that the abuse of the Fifth Amendment by those not justly entitled to invoke it, has brought that great constitutional canon into some disrepute—with the result that its revocation has been suggested in some quarters. Hence, a code of fair procedure which will help to assure a correct functioning of the congressional investigative process, is in support, and not in derogation, of that well established power, which can be the “very self and voice” of the people!

#### Conclusion

But a code is not in itself sufficient. It is a purely mechanical means of reaching an ultimate end—fair play. As the master of procedure, Wigmore, recognized; “Better rules will avail little if the spirit of using them does not also improve.” Legislative bodies that make the law and their subsidiary agents charged with lawful investigation to further this end, must surely give cognizance not only to rule and statute, but also to self-discipline and mannerliness—in their best connotation.

One writer points out the futility and limitation of fair procedure codes, and emphasizes the need for self-restraints as a form of noblesse oblige; another urges “self-applied legislative restraints vivified by public opinion.” It is suggested that the climate of

public opinion necessary is that contemplated in Learned Hand’s words—“habits, customs—conventions, if you will—that tolerate dissent and can live, without irrefragable certainties; that are ready to overhaul existing assumptions.” Self-imposed restraints, by code and mood, encouraged by right public attitudes, will go far to keep legislative investigations within bounds not only of wisdom, but of necessity and decorum.

Committee members—aside from code or canon—must be temperate in order to inspire the requisite public confidence that vivifies democratic government. In the area of the investigative process, such deportment will invite—nay, command—corresponding self-restraint on the part of witnesses and their counsel not to engage in piddling objections to matters not involving incrimination or other substantial rights.

On both sides, stress of rights must be balanced by insistence on obligation. There are important things which must take the place of personal considerations or there could be no human society. The progress of humanity has resulted more from the concept of duty than of right. Former Ambassador Kennan put it well: “Freedom lies only in the greatest harmony between obligation and will and reality. It lies in acceptance of that system of restraints most closely in tune with our own nature and with the order of this world \* \* \*.”

#### Postscript

In a prophetic insight, based on past experiences, into future political aberrations, James Madison, one of our founding fathers, perceived: “In framing a government which is to be administered by men over men, the great difficulty lies in this: You must first enable the government to control the governed and in the next place oblige it to control itself.” (*The Federalist*, No. 51, February 8, 1788).

A code for congressional inquiries is part of the governmental self-restraint requisite for democracy. Procedural safeguard is the keystone of self-control. It is the heart of democracy, in which government exists not for self-perpetuation of power but to effect the safety and happiness of its free citizens. It is the essence of due process—good ends must be secured by good means. The thesis that the end justifies any means is rejected by all thinking men. Though sometimes disguised as the friend of freedom, or security or piety, it is hostile to them all. It is a philosophy implemented

only by authoritarian techniques.

In an age when the ultimate issue has been framed between West and East—an issue that may not be resolved by might on the battlefield, because that is unthinkable, but by the power of moral strength in the competition for men’s minds and hearts—we dare not permit alien procedures to infiltrate our way of life. For in the struggle between the concept of the dignity of individual man and the authoritarianism of the monolithic state, “an army of principles will penetrate where any army of soldiers cannot. \* \* \* It will march on the horizon of the world and it will conquer.”

The importance of the safety of the nation cannot be underestimated; equally important is the more inclusive safety of a way of life which is based on principle and not expedience. America, always a beacon to lovers of freedom everywhere, in the Providence of God, will remain so—the last best hope of mankind—the perfect ideal of ordered freedom under moral law!

(Concluded)

*The original text of this article appeared in the New York Law Journal, Jan. 6, 7, and 8, 1958, J. Foster Bowers, acting editor, and is reprinted with permission. Parts One and Two appeared in the April and May issues, respectively, of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER.*

#### Quotable Quote

A statement made long ago by Thomas Erskine May in his *Constitutional History of England* has particular pertinence today. He said:

“Next in importance to personal freedom is immunity from suspicion and jealous observation. Men may be without restraints upon their liberties; they may pass to and fro at pleasure; but if their steps are tracked by spies and informers, their words noted down for crimination, their associates watched as conspirators, who shall say that they are free?”

“Nothing is more revolting to Englishmen than the espionage which forms part of the administrative system of continental despotism. It haunts men like an evil genius, chills their gayety, restrains their wit, casts a shadow over their friendships and blights their domestic hearth.”

#### Quotable Quote

“With reasonable men, I will reason; with humane men I will plead; but to tyrants I will give no quarter, nor waste arguments where they will certainly be lost.”—William Lloyd Garrison.



## Teamsters Oppose ICC Change In Rate-Making Regulations

The Teamsters' views on transportation policy were presented to a Senate Committee May 20. Abraham Weiss, Teamster economist, told an Interstate and Foreign Commerce subcommittee that passage of a proposed bill to strip the ICC of its powers to consider the effects of proposed railroad rates on other modes of transportation would be "damaging to the entire transportation industry."

If the bill were passed in its entirety, Weiss declared, "railroads are likely to obtain a monopoly over inter-city freight transportation. With unlimited financial resources, the rails can afford to cut rates until they have either driven trucks off the road or forced them to sell to the railroads. Then, without competition, the rails can increase their rates to make shippers and consumers pay the costs of the transportation war and whatever the traffic will bear in the future."

### Bad for Workers

Weiss asserted that "rate wars are bad for the industry, for competing industries, and for the workers. Workers in the trucking industry—the rails' leading competitor in freight movement—would particularly suffer."

The American Trucking Association also opposed "any change in the Interstate Commerce Act which would weaken the position of competitive transportation agencies in competitive rate-making."

This resolution adopted by the 80-member ATA Executive Committee rejected, in effect, changes in the ICC's authority over freight rates proposed in the Smathers Report.

The statement said that "several proposed amendments to the Interstate Commerce Act . . . would tend to allow unfair and destructive competitive practices and ultimately result in lessened competition and tend to create a monopoly in for-hire transportation."

### Changes Condemned

Other proposed changes such as the "Shall Nots" advocated by the railroads, it added, have been widely condemned as a violation of the principles of the anti-trust laws.

The American trucking industry

meanwhile took "sharp and emphatic exceptions" to a portion of the Smathers Report "which improperly included highways among facilities for the use of which the railroads' competitors pay little or nothing."

The Executive Committee of the American Trucking Associations said the facts are that "taxes on motor vehicles are the sole source of government funds to pay for its multi-billion dollar highway program and that trucks alone will pay special taxes

equal to about 40 per cent of the costs of this program."

The committee of truck operators also emphasized that special taxes on motor vehicle owners meet the entire cost of state highway systems and in addition contribute an amount equal to 61 per cent of the cost of local roads and streets.

A motion adopted unanimously added that these facts were presented in detail to the subcommittee but were ignored in the Smathers Report.

The resolution urged that the subcommittee "in all fairness should strike from its report the completely false and demonstrably inaccurate statement that highway users 'pay little or nothing' for such use."

## South Florida Teamsters Rodeo



First place winner Kenneth Rinehart, member of Teamsters Local 290 and driver-employee of Maule Industries, Wilton Manors, Fla.

Kenneth Rinehart (above), a member of Teamsters Local 290, was high-point man in the recent South Florida Teamsters Rodeo held in Miami. Rinehart, driving in the Mixer division, scored 330 points. He drives for Maule Industries.

High point man in the semi-trailer division was A. Bonus, who drives for Miami Cartage, with J. Dunn, driver for Florida Cartage, topping the straight jobs division.

A total of 44 Teamster entrants were tested in nine different departments: (1) a written examination supervised by the Florida State Highway Patrol; (2) defects equipment test; (3) serpentine test; (4) straight-

line test; (5) parallel parking test; (6) offset alley docking test; (7) offset alley; (8) diminishing course; and (9) stop line test where the driver had to stop within five inches or less of a marked line.

Chairman of the Rodeo was William Rawson, member of Local 390 who drives for Great Southern Trucking Co. Troopers of the Florida State Highway Patrol supervised the events and served as judges. All proceeds from the sale of refreshments were given to the Optimist Club of Hialeah. The Rodeo was a joint effort of Locals 290 and 390 in Miami. John Barr was Local 290's chairman.



## Employer Attacks 'Work' Proposals

So-called "right-to-work" laws are the product of "professional anti-unionists" in the opinion of an employer.

Benjamin H. Swig, owner of the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, Calif., recently told a mass meeting of the Culinary Workers, Bartenders and Hotel Service Workers' Unions:

"I have read with great care and interest the provisions of the proposed constitutional amendment calling for a so-called 'right-to-work' law.

"At first blush, it sounds like a grand idea. We are all interested in the freedom of press, freedom of religion and freedom of action.

"I am a businessman and I don't need to tell any of you that I want prosperity in this country and that I want to make as much money as I can. If I thought that the requested change in our constitution would be good for the great majority of our citizens and that business would prosper as the result of this addition, I would speak in favor of it.

"However, I believe that many of the proponents of this suggested change are professional anti-unionists trying to stir up friction between capital and labor and are endeavoring to pit one group against another.

"Let us look at the record of the last decades during the period when labor unions have become increasingly stronger. What has happened to the workingman? First, he has been able to earn a sufficient salary to purchase a home, an automobile, a television, a radio, a refrigerator, and an electric washing machine. He has been able to take weekends off and have sufficient money to enjoy his leisure. He has been happy. He has been contented. He has been able to provide

a college education for his children. He has been a good American. Thank God, he has had no thought of joining the Communist Party. Communism, our greatest threat, will never be strong as long as we provide for the welfare of the workingman. Isn't that something we can boast of proudly?

"While the workingman has been able to enjoy some of these luxuries, what has happened to the businessman? Has he gone broke? I should say not. Never have large corporations and big business made so much money as during this period . . . even after large taxes paid to the government, a great deal of which has been caused by our defense program and aid to other nations. Big business prospers when unions are strong and when employment is full.

"I differ from some of my business friends when they say, 'Let business make money and we will have prosperity. We will see that part of our profit drops down to the workingman.' I say, pay good wages, keep the workingman happy. Let him make good money. He will spend it and it will come right back to the businessman."

## Indiana "Right to Work" Backers Lose Election

Five Indiana legislators who voted for the state's "right-to-work" law were defeated in the recent primary elections, including David Thayer, original co-sponsor of the law.

Theyer was defeated by Ben Wehmeier, a member of the Farmers Union, who received backing not only from the farmers, but also from organized labor in Bartholomew County.

Another state senator who was defeated was Arthur Wilson, who attributed his vote for the bill to the shooting of a little baby during a strike by another union in Princeton, Ind. Voters repudiated him in the primary.

Harry Berns, research director for the Indiana Conference of Teamsters, reports that "labor has taken heart from these victories.

He also said that, for the first time in a generation, Democratic votes topped Republican votes in the primary in Marion County, where Indianapolis is located.

## Union vs. Open Shop

Why does management want the so-called right-to-work laws? Compare the average factory wages in the following adjacent states. Those in the left-hand column have right-to-work laws. Those in the right-hand column do not (Labor Department figures, June, 1957).

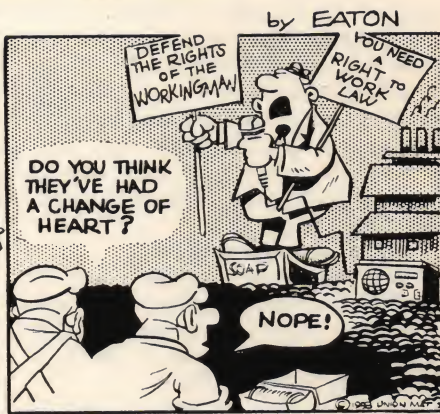
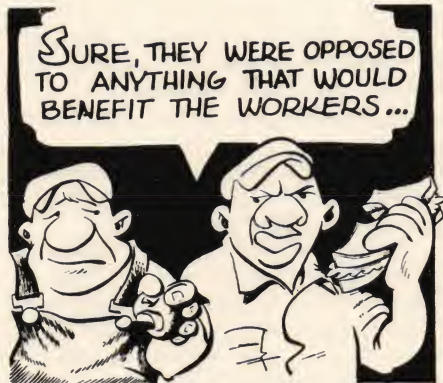
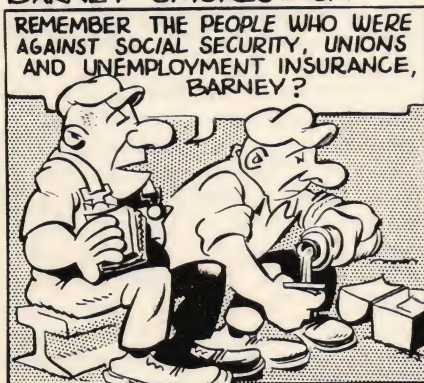
### Right-to-Work Law

Virginia .....	\$1.61
Mississippi .....	1.40
South Dakota .....	1.79
Arizona .....	2.10
Nebraska .....	1.87

### No R. T. W. Law

West Virginia .....	\$2.10
Louisiana .....	1.94
Minnesota .....	2.08
California .....	2.43
Kansas .....	2.09

## BARNEY SMOKESTACK





### Wichita Local Fights 'Work Laws' by Radio

Local 795 in Wichita, Kans., has begun sponsoring a national radio commentator to fight proposed "right-to-work" legislation in that state.

President Samuel E. Smith reports that Local 795 has begun sponsorship of Drew Pearson's weekly commentary over Station KFH in Wichita as part of its "anti-wreck law" campaign. The program is heard in a 36-county area.

Pearson tapes an opening and closing for his Wichita sponsor. The opening states: "This is Drew Pearson speaking to you on behalf of Teamsters Union Local 795 of Wichita, the Wichita union dedicated to the principle that a union exists for the purpose of serving its members."

The closing describes Local 795 as "the Wichita union that believes that democracy can best be served by a well-informed public, that informed voters will not enact unnecessary and unwarranted restrictive laws."

The program also contains three commercials each week directed against the work-law proposal. Kansas' proposed constitutional amendment will be voted upon next November.

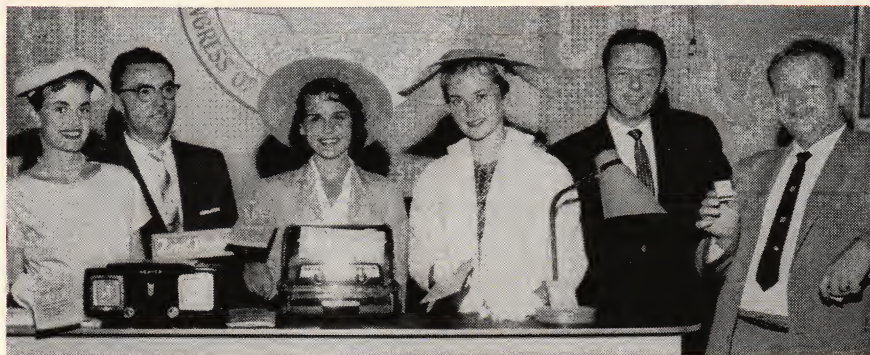
The Kansas Legislature entitled the amendment as follows: "Shall the following constitutional amendment be adopted? Guaranteed Freedom to Join or Not to Join a Labor Organization."

Unions and other organizations made strong protest that the wording was inaccurate and unfair. Recently, the Kansas Attorney General, John Anderson, ruled that "the ballot title as directed by the legislature to be printed upon the ballot is at variance from the proposed amendment. . . ."

A previous "work" law passed in Kansas was vetoed by then-Governor Fred Hall.

Local 795 has also elected a rank-and-file "Committee for Preservation of Payrolls," to lead the campaign against the proposed law. Members of the committee are: Everett Bradburn, Wilbur Beard, Ira Cox, Al Downs, Floyd Immesota, Art Johns, Rex Johnson, Delbert Kilgore, Ted Lord, and Bob Burk.

### Queens Aid Teamster Booth



CALIFORNIA beauty queens joined with Teamster business representatives to man the labor booth at the 43rd annual Orange show in San Bernardino, Calif. From left are: Joanne Cobb, Riverside county princess; John Newman, secretary of Local 166; Doris Rau, San Bernardino county queen; Anne Davis, Los Angeles county princess; Tony Verdone, representative of Local 467; and C. W. Wright, representative of Local 166. They distributed hundreds of booklets opposing "Right-to-Work."

### 'Better Argument On Our Side'

College debaters dealing with this year's national topic—"right-to-work" laws—find the opponents of the laws winning consistently "because the better argument is on their side."

This is the opinion of Bill Kilgarlin, director of debate at the University of Houston, Tex., whose debaters recently won the 28th annual mid-south debate tournament at Arkadelphia, Ark. They defeated a team from Texas Christian University which spoke in favor of "right-to-work" laws.

Kilgarlin was quoted later as saying that "those arguing for the change to a national 'work' law have simply been unable to refute the benefits that are derived from unionism. And especially so when that unionism is in the form of union security such as the union shop."

Teams opposing such a law, he said, "have been able to show that many disastrous effects would result by the abolition of the union shop, such as decreased wages, lower standards of working conditions, decreased employee benefits, and in certain cases the actual loss of the union as the bargaining agent."

"To this, all the (proponents) can reply is that the worker should be given the right to join a union if he desires and to refrain from joining a union if he chooses not to. This of course, is the straight NAM line."

### Bosses vs. R. T. W.

Not all of management is for the right-to-work legislation. Many company officials have come out strongly against this type of economy-crippling legislation. Here are two examples.

Recently, the Hattiesburg, Miss., Chamber of Commerce circularized a number of northern industrial leaders with a letter which stressed opportunities in Mississippi for developing industry under a "right-to-work" law. The Chamber was obviously surprised when they received a letter from Irving J. Fain, vice president of the Apex Tire and Rubber Co., in Pawtucket, R. I., who wrote:

"You consider as an asset Mississippi's right-to-work law. Without entering into a discussion with you as to the merits of this measure, its existence on the books is an assurance not of labor peace, but of labor discontent."

Another business man against the R. T. W. is Louis Ets-Hokin of Ets-Hokin and Galvan Co., appliance manufacturers in San Francisco. He said: "We don't think non-union workmen who are underpaid and afraid of their jobs make good workers, and besides, they make lousy customers."



## Court Upholds Local In Coca-Cola Strike

The U. S. Court of Appeals has upheld Teamsters Local 67 in Washington, D. C., by setting aside an adverse N.L.R.B. ruling arising out of a 1953 strike against Washington's Coca-Cola Bottling Works, Inc.

The N.L.R.B. had dismissed the union's charge of unfair labor practices, on the grounds the union did not use proper language at a hearing in setting forth what kind of a unit the company should bargain with.

The Court of Appeals said the company "refused to bargain with any unit" and committed serious unfair labor practices in an effort to undermine the union. The Court ordered the N.L.R.B. to hold "further proceedings" on the question.

The 1953 strike by Local 67 took place after the firm refused to bargain with the union.

## Local 21 Elects

H. E. (Pete) Harris was elected secretary-treasurer of General Drivers Local 21, Hannibal, Mo., on May 5. Local 21 had been under trusteeship of Harold J. Gibbons, with Harris serving as acting president.

Others elected were C. A. McGee, president; Tommy Williams, vice president; Fred Wheeler, recording secretary; Bill Spencer, Leo Hudnell, and Charles Oliver, trustees.

## D. C. Auto Salesmen

The first group of auto salesmen organized by the Teamsters in the nation's capital became members of Washington, D. C., Local 922 recently following an N.L.R.B. election at Wisinger Chevrolet Co., Falls Church, Va.

A further petition is pending before the garage and parts employees in a joint action by the Teamsters and Machinists.

Another successful organizing project in Joint Council 55 in Washington was completed by Local 246, when drivers and dairy employees of Birmingham Dairy, Manassas, Va., joined the local and the company granted recognition.

## Studies Laws



Miss Charlyne Grogan (above), daughter of Charles W. Grogan, president of Teamsters Local 600, St. Louis, has been chosen to represent her college in the Washington (D. C.) Semester next fall. A student of Lindenwood College, St. Charles, Mo., Miss Grogan is one of four Lindenwood students who will study in the Nation's Capital under the Washington Semester Plan. Her project topic will be proposed legislation resulting from the McClellan hearings.

## Philly Protest

McClellan Committee hearings on Philadelphia brought a rank-and-file protest. In a letter to the *Philadelphia News*, steward Bill Massaro said in a signed letter:

"After reading the article in your paper about the Philadelphia Teamsters being a 'captive local,' I got so mad I just had to jot this note off to you.

"I am a member of Local 107. Also a steward. I would like to say I voted for Raymond Cohen voluntarily.

"Other drivers I know of voted voluntarily also. We've never had it so good in our local as it is today. I'm going to Florida on vacation. Maybe they better investigate me also. I also have a new car and own my own home. Bill Massaro."

## 'Work' Law Conspiracy

"The 'Right - to - Work' laws are a virtual conspiracy of the crafty, the ignorant, or the misguided to subvert industrial peace, exploit men's need to work, and deluge the community with industrial irresponsibility. 'Right-to-Work' laws do not create jobs; they only victimize the worker and make his organization ineffective."—Rev. Dr. Walter G. Muelder, Dean and Professor of Social Ethics, Boston University School of Theology.

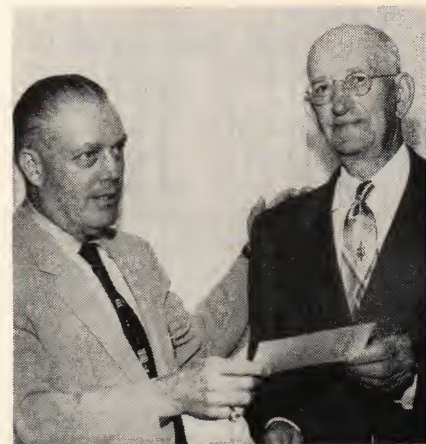
## Retired Member Proud

Retired member William J. Laffey, reading the April TEAMSTER, saw the article entitled "Teamster Couple Adopts Family." From his retirement home in Hollywood, Fla., ex-New Yorker Laffey was moved to write proudly of his four "adopted grandchildren."

His daughter, Mrs. J. W. Brandt of Atlanta, Ga., and her husband adopted three young children during an Army tour in Germany. Previously they had adopted another youngster in Augusta, Ga.

Brother Laffey was a member of Local 807 in New York for 17 years prior to his retirement in August, 1955.

## Retires at 72

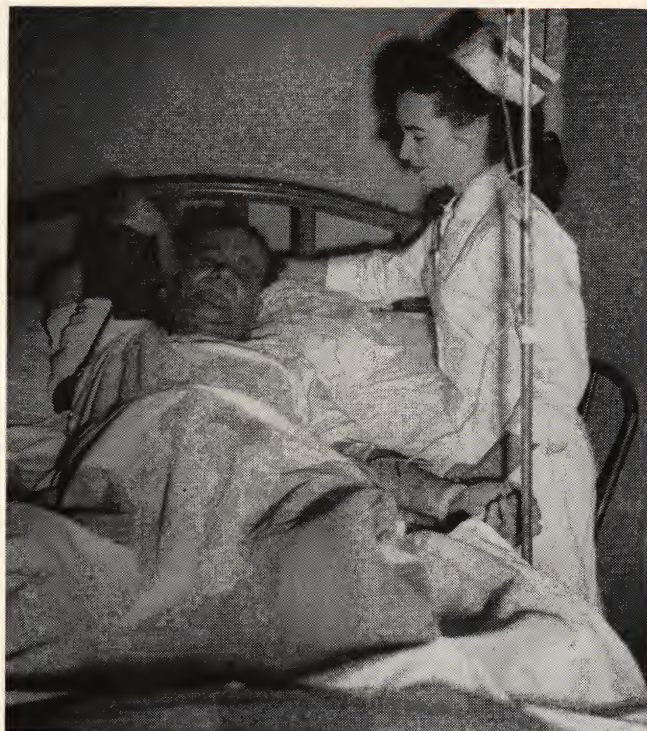


Roy Holloway (right), retiring Local 578 member, received his Teamster pension check recently from local's secretary, Howard Barker. Holloway will be 73 next July.





Robert Brown, left, and Tom Flannagan, Sheriff's deputies of Toledo, Ohio, carry life-saving blood packed in ice into Detwiler Memorial Hospital, Wauseon, Ohio.



Nurse Maxine Metcalf keeps close watch over Teamster Harry Jacobs in his bed at Memorial Hospital. Toledo Teamsters' Blood Bank took care of the emergency.

## Toledo Teamsters Meet Emergency--at 100 mph

Driving 37 miles in 31 minutes sounds like a job for a race track driver, but it was accomplished recently by Ohio sheriff's deputies, at the request of Alvin Shnider, administrator of the blood program for the Toledo Teamsters.

Clyde Snyder, steward of the Pet Milk Co., Delta, Ohio, called the Toledo blood director to ask for urgently needed blood for Harry Jacobs, Teamster member of Delta,

who was then on his way to Detwiler Memorial Hospital in Wauseon, Ohio.

A rare blood type was needed, and the Wauseon hospital did not have it on hand.

The call for assistance was received at 6:30 p. m. By 8:04 p. m. the blood had been located and was picked up by Robert Brown and Tom Flannagan, Toledo deputies, and Mr. Shnider.

Although they ran into a snowstorm

which made driving more hazardous, the trio arrived at the hospital in Wauseon at 8:35 p. m., just 31 minutes from the time they picked up the blood in Toledo, and in time for the blood to be administered to the ill member, Harry Jacobs.

On their trip to Wauseon they hit speeds up to 100 miles an hour at times, but coming back to Toledo, they traveled at a more leisurely pace.

### Election in 584

Irving (Ike) Bogin has been elected secretary-treasurer of Milk Drivers and Dairy Employees Local 584, New York, to fill the unexpired term of Max Liebler, who resigned recently due to illness.

The election was under the supervision of the American Arbitration Assn.

Bogin has served as recording secretary of the local for the past four years. Frank De Bratto, sergeant-at-arms for Local 584 for the past five years, was chosen to replace Bogin as recording secretary.

President John Kelly administered the oath of office to Bogin and De Bratto.

### Who Are the Unsung Heroes?

Last month's issue told of a group of Teamsters who were real "heroes of the storm" when a heavy snow hit the Pennsylvania turnpike.

The drivers abandoned their big rigs to help motorists, organize search parties, and lead stranded persons to a service area restaurant. Many tragedies were averted.

Who were these anonymous heroes?

The drivers in question, rolling on the turnpike, could have come from almost any state, almost any local union.

Although many Teamsters prefer to remain anonymous when they perform acts of heroism, THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER would like to have information about their identity. They deserve recognition.

If you were one of these drivers, or know who they were, please write this magazine, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. We want them to get the credit they have coming to them.





# LAUGH LOAD

## Work Cut Out

A farmer came home with a new wife, some 40 years his junior. Later he asked his eldest hired hand what he thought of her. The old man shook his head slowly. "Well, she's a mighty purty young lady, all right."

"Then what seems to be the trouble?"

"Oh, there ain't no trouble, Boss, it's just that I hate to see a man start out on a day's work, so late in the afternoon."

★

## Sound Prediction

"Well, Mrs. Waggs, did the election turn out the way you expected?"

"Oh, yes, I was afraid all the time it wouldn't go like I said it would. And it didn't."

★

## Best Friend

"I don't like your dog. Every time I come he barks and I don't trust him. I'd come oftener if it wasn't for your dog."

"A dog," said the host without blinking, "is man's best friend."

★

## Gee, Thanks

The mental patient walked up to the new superintendent. "We like you much better than we did the last fellow," he said.

The new official beamed. "Why?" he asked.

"Oh, you seem more like one of us."

★

## A Penny Saved

The businessman was fast asleep in his hotel room when the 'phone rang. It rang for a full minute before he awakened. He picked up the receiver sleepily.

"Long distance calling!" an operator sang out. "Here is your party."

"Okay," yawned the businessman. "Hello!"

"What's that?" cried the voice at the other end.

"I said 'hello!'"

"Oh," said the voice. "Hello!" The businessman paused.

"Well," he demanded, "What do you want?"

"Nothing," answered the voice. "Absolutely nothing."

The other saw red.

"What!" he roared, "If you didn't want anything why do you call me at three in the morning?"

"That's simple," replied the voice cheerily. "The night rate is cheaper!"

★

## Smart Girl

Nellie's two boy friends were fighting over her in the front yard. Her father remarked: "If you like one boy better than the other why don't you jump in and help him?"

"Well, Papa, it's like this," answered Nell. "You've seen two dogs fighting over a bone many times, haven't you? Well, then, tell me this, did you ever see the bone join in the fight?"

★

## Ambitious

Bobby hopes to make the news,

He wants to fill his brother's shoes.

Betty hopes to do much better,

She wants to fill her sister's sweater.

★

## Seeing Is Believing

During a fire in the night, the tenants of an apartment hotel rushed into the street carrying their most prized possessions. One woman noticed that the gentleman who lived directly above her was carrying a large, covered bird cage.

"What have you there?" she asked out of curiosity.

"That's my pet rooster," said the man.

The woman gasped and fainted. When she was revived she told her anxious neighbor, "I'm sorry I fainted but you see, I've been under treatment by a psychiatrist for the past year because I kept hearing a rooster crowing!"

★

## Evens Things Out

"The average rural teacher's salary is \$967 a year," said the man, "While the city teacher gets twice as much."

"Well," replied the woman, "it takes them twice as long to find a husband in town."

★

## Unreasonable

"Look here, private, this man beside you on this fatigue detail is doing twice the work you are."

"I know, sarge. That's what I've been

telling him for the last hour, but he won't slow down."

★

## Don't Worry 'Bout Me

Draftee: "Goodbye, dear. Look after the home well, and if you need money while I'm gone, just go to the bank."

Wife: "Yes, dear. What time does the bank open this morning?"

★

## Marked the Spot

The fat man and his wife were returning to their seats in the theater after the intermission.

"Did I tread on your toes as I went out?" he asked a man at the end of the row.

"You did," replied the other grimly, expecting an apology.

The fat man turned to his wife. "All right, Mary," he said, "this is our row."

★

## 'Taint Fair

"This is the darndest depression I have ever seen. Everybody's working, and everybody's broke. At least we didn't have to work in the last one."

★

## Sailing, Sailing

Drunk (after bumping into the same tree three times)—Losht, losht, in an impenetrable fores.

★

## Who Noticed?

A theater owner tried an experiment. He ran the same picture for thirty days straight under nine different titles. Only four customers complained. There might have been more, but it was a drive-in theater.

★

## Our Song

The scene was a teen-age rock 'n roll juke joint. The waiter dropped a tray of dishes and six couples got up to dance.

★

## Philosophy

That my youth has been spent  
I am fully aware

That my Get-Up-And-Go  
Has Got-Up-And-Went  
But I really don't mind  
When I think with a grin  
Of all the swell places  
My Get-Up has been.

★

## Bottom of List

"I would like to marry your daughter."

"Well, sir, you can leave your name and address, and if nothing better turns up, we can notify you."



# FIFTY YEARS AGO

## in Our Magazine



(From Teamsters' Magazine, June, 1908)

### Elections of 1908

**T**HE NATIONAL elections of 1908 were barely months away when President Dan Tobin made a plea to the membership to "elect men to office who will pledge themselves to vote in the interest of the worker."

President Tobin pointed out that the time had passed when labor unions were even forbidden to discuss politics much less vote.

"Labor means to take an active part this year in the political battle about to be waged in our country," Tobin said.

Members were advised by our president not to be swayed by any personal prejudices and to be objective as possible in picking a qualified man for this most important public office in the U. S.



In the November elections, ponderous, affable William Howard Taft won handily over his Democratic opponent, William J. Bryan. The cheery Taft, who would rather make people happy than mad, was once asked on a public platform how he would advise a man who is out of a job and whose family is starving because he can't get work. Replied pollyanna Taft: "God knows. Such a man has my deepest sympathy."

Despite the ineptitude of Taft and the old guard, progressives such as Senator Bob LaFollette of Wisconsin and Congressman George Norris of Nebraska, carried the ball for labor protecting their interests at every turn.

### Automobile Fiends

*Although our members today are probably 100% mechanized, there was once a day when the horseless carriage was the bane of our working members. The poem in the column below describes one such member's sentiments towards the encroaching automobile. It was "disrespectfully dedicated to desperadoes who try to kill people with automobiles."—The Editors.*

Slow-moving vehicles must keep close  
to the curb  
It's a dose that's prescribed without  
root or herb,  
But be patient and take it, or else  
you must die—  
Keep close to the curb, let flying  
devils go by.  
With shining brass faces and body of  
red,  
With glass on the eyes and a leather  
cap head  
They wiz and they sputter, then speed  
out of sight  
To terrify horses with their glaring  
headlight.  
Just look out for yourself; they laugh  
you to scorn  
And get to the woods when they  
blow the horn.  
Now this rhyme is meant for those  
reckless galoots  
That act as if they were shooting the  
chutes  
And think they are it with a big  
touring car—  
They are undesirable citizens where-  
ever they are;

Now the very best people we have in  
the land  
That own automobiles and everything  
grand,



That are healthy and wealthy and  
can life enjoy  
Don't think for a moment we wish  
to annoy.  
But there's a lot of those would-bes  
who make a pretense  
To operate an auto without common  
sense,  
But they simply have license, and of  
that they will brag,  
But a dog may have rabies and yet  
wear a tag.

### Riot in St. Louis

**A**N INNOCENT meeting called by our organization was turned into a riot resembling a Mack Sennett comedy when the United Teamsters appeared on the scene in St. Louis last March.

Local 729 Business Agent E. M. Lucier, Brother McArthur and Vice President Eddy had called a mass meeting to be held at Druids' Hall, 9th and Market streets. The purpose of the meeting was to hear an appeal by a group of teamsters in the city to join our organization, but United Teamsters first vice

president, A. L. St. Clair, opposed the move.

When the three members of our organization arrived at the scene of the meeting they were met by a jeering, hooting crowd of several hundred men.

Bricks, stones and clubs filled the air and two dozen shots were fired—none of them fortunately finding their mark. A riot call was turned in and Lieut. Hess with a wagon load of patrolmen arrived at the scene.





COAST TO COAST—NORTH TO  
SOUTH—LONG HAUL OR  
SHORT—FOR DEPENDABILITY  
IT'S **TEAMSTER**  
ALL THE WAY